

# THE ATHLETIC

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4525

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

Price **SIXPENCE**,  
Including Holiday Supplement.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## Exhibitions.

**ROYAL ACADEMY.**  
**SUMMER EXHIBITION**  
Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.  
Thursday, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.  
Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.  
SEASON TICKET 5s.

## Educational.

**UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.**

### FACULTIES.

**SCIENCE, MEDICINE,**  
**ARTS, COMMERCE,**  
**SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES.**  
**DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS.**  
**SCHOOLS OF**  
**ENGINEERING, MINING,**  
**METALLURGY, BREWING,**  
**DENTISTRY.**

Leading to Degrees and Diplomas.

THE SESSION 1914-15 COMMENCES OCTOBER 6, 1914.

ALL COURSES AND DEGREES ARE OPEN TO BOTH MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the Medical School Courses of Instruction are arranged to meet the requirements of other Universities and of Licensing Bodies. Graduates, or persons who have passed Degree Examinations of other Universities, may, after one year's study or research, take a Master's Degree.  
SYLLABUSES, with full information as to Lecture and Laboratory Courses, Fees, Regulations for Degrees, Diplomas, &c. Exhibitions and Scholarships, will be sent on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.**

### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THOMAS BARTLETT ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

SIX THOMAS BARTLETT ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (each of 40l. a Year for Three Years) will be awarded on the results of the September Matriculation Examination (Engineering).  
The claims of successful candidates in the July Matriculation Examination (Engineering) will be considered on application.  
Applications to be forwarded to THE REGISTRAR, The University, Liverpool, on or before AUGUST 25.

EDWARD CARRY, Registrar.

**EDUCATION (CHOICE OF SCHOOLS AND TUTORS**

PROSPECTUSES OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, and of ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and UNIVERSITY TUTORS sent (free of charge) to Parents on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL, SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents, (Established 1833.)  
34, Bedford Street, Strand. Telephone, 7021 Gerrard.

**MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880),**  
Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, CL, Veronesi, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 2827.

## Situations Vacant.

### COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

**HOLYHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL.**

#### APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The Anglesey County Council invite applications for the HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the above dual school. The appointment will be subject to the conditions contained in the Anglesey Intermediate and Technical Education Scheme. Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to a candidate conversant with the Welsh language. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, is strictly prohibited.

Salary 250l. per annum, and a capitation payment of 10s. for each pupil in the School.  
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than TUESDAY, July 21, 1914.

Candidates are invited to send twelve copies of their applications, &c., for distribution amongst the Members of the Selection Committee. WALTER O. JONES, Clerk of the Council.  
Shire Hall, Llangefni, July 2, 1914.

**READING SCHOOL.**

#### APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The Governors of Reading School will shortly proceed to the appointment of a HEAD MASTER, at a salary of 1,000l. per annum, with residence. Applications for the post, particulars of which may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, Education Office, Blagrove Street, Reading, must reach him not later than AUGUST 5, 1914.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.**

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

#### JOHNSTON CHAIR OF BIO-CHEMISTRY

The Council invite applications for this Chair. Salary 600l. Applications, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, and twelve copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned on or before OCTOBER 5, 1914.  
Further particulars regarding conditions and duties may be had on application. Assistance will be provided. Women are eligible for any office in the University. EDWARD CARRY, Registrar.

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.**

A number of ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS IN PHYSICS are REQUIRED in the UNIVERSITY of TORONTO for next Session, from SEPTEMBER 15 to MAY 1 following. The duties are to assist the Demonstrators in conducting the classes in Experimental Physics. Facilities will be afforded for research work. Stipend for the Session 1900.—Applications, with testimonials or references, should be sent to Prof. J. C. McLENNAN, Bowland Stow, Midlothian.

**ASSISTANT PROFESSORSHIP IN MODERNS**

VACANT at QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, CANADA. Salary 2400.—Applications, with testimonials, will be received until JULY 25 by THE PRINCIPAL, Queen's University, care of Messrs. MacLennan & Sons, 61, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

**AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU.**

### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES.

The Council will shortly appoint an ASSISTANT in the DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY. Candidates must produce evidence of having received a thorough scientific training.

The salary will be 150l. per annum.

Applications must be received on or before AUGUST 15, 1914.

For form of application and particulars as to duties apply to THE DIRECTOR.

National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.**

#### APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN HISTORY.

The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER IN HISTORY.

Salary 200l. per annum.

Applications must be sent in by JULY 31.—Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

**DUNDEE SCHOOL BOARD.**

#### ORGANIZER OF CONTINUATION CLASSES.

The School Board invite Applications for the Post of ORGANIZER OF CONTINUATION CLASSES, who will also take charge of an Employment Agency, which will be administered in conjunction with the Board of Trade Labour Exchange. The remuneration salary will be 250l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 300l. per annum. Candidates must possess educational experience and skill, and organizing ability, and it is desirable also that they should have a thorough acquaintance with, and special experience of, Evening School work.

Canvassing for the appointment, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Sixteen copies of the applications and of three recent testimonials for the appointment, stating age, qualifications, and experience, marked on the outside cover "Organizer," should be lodged with the official form of application not later than SATURDAY, August 8, 1914, with the undersigned, from whom full particulars regarding the duties attached to the Post and official application form may be obtained.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Board.

School Board Offices, Dundee, July 2, 1914.

**SHREWSBURY BOROUGH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.**

Applications are invited for the Post of ORGANIZING MASTER for Technical and Continuation Education in the Borough of Shrewsbury.

The Post will include the duties of Head Master of the Borough Technical School. Experience of Technical Organization and work essential. Possession of a Science Degree and knowledge of the work of a Junior Technical School or Preliminary Engineering Education will be an advantage.

Salary 150l., with suitable increment.  
The appointment will date from SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, stating age, experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials and endorsed "Technical," must be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, July 27, 1914.

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk to the Governors.

Guildhall, Shrewsbury.

**BOROUGH OF WIDNES.**

#### MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Principal—J. A. COOPER, B.Sc.

WANTED, an additional MASTER at commencement of next term, SEPTEMBER 15. Essential qualification: Honours Degree in History. Subsidiary subjects: English, Geography, Elementary Mathematics. Secondary School Diploma or experience in a recognized Secondary School and Musical ability desirable.

Initial salary 1200l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 2000l., and, if specially recommended, to 2500l. The appointment is subject to the regulations and conditions of the Lancashire County Council.

The person appointed may have the opportunity of undertaking some evening work at 5s. per hour.

An active and enthusiastic interest in the Games and corporate life of the School is most essential. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, is prohibited.

Forms of application, which must be filled up by all applicants, to be had, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from THE PRINCIPAL, to whom they must be returned not later than JULY 22.

**COUNTY OF LONDON.**

The London County Council invites applications for the Position of DISTRICT INSPECTOR in the Education Office's Department. Salary 400l. a year, rising to 600l., by annual increments of 20l. The person appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office, consisting of the Inspection of Public Elementary Schools, Evening Institutes, and other Educational Institutions, and to the performance of such other duties as may be entrusted to him.

Women are eligible for this appointment. Officials of the Council are not precluded from applying.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, October 5, 1914. Every communication must be marked "Inspectorship" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 7, 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, £1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

**COUNTY OF LONDON.**

The London County Council invites applications for the Position of WOMAN LIBRARIAN of the Education Library. The salary will be 100l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 200l., and the person appointed will be required to give her whole time to the duties of the office. Preference will be given to candidates who have had teaching experience. It is desirable that candidates should have some knowledge of English and Foreign Literature, and be able to speak and write both French and German. It is also desirable that they should have some acquaintance with reports on educational subjects published at home and abroad. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the organization of the routine work of the Library, and to give assistance to teachers and others who make use of it.

Applications should be made on a form to be obtained from THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than MONDAY, September 28, 1914, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date. All communications must be marked "Librarian," and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 7, 1914.

**EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.**

WANTED, IN OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—

LECTURER IN SCIENCE. (Experimental Physics.) Salary 450l. per annum (L. 45.25 per mensem), rising to 550l. (L. 55.25 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Four lessons daily on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed not later than JULY 20, 1914, to A. H. SHAKMAN, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 29, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

**EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.**

WANTED, IN OCTOBER, for SECONDARY SCHOOLS under the Ministry of Education:—

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 250l. per annum (L. 25.25 per mensem), rising to 350l. (L. 35.25 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special Training as teachers of Physical Training will be a recommendation. Four lessons daily on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 20, 1914, to A. H. SHAKMAN, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 29, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

**KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

#### COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GRAVESEND.

TWO ASSISTANT MISTRESSSES ARE REQUIRED for the AUTUMN TERM, 1914, to teach between them History, Mathematics, Geography, and German. Ability to take an actual part in School Games will be a recommendation. Initial salary, in both cases, 100l., rising to 120l. per annum.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. J. A. STIRTON, Technical Institute, Gravesend. Applications should be returned to Miss E. M. FOX, County School for Girls, Gravesend, as early as possible. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRANK W. CROOK, Secretary.

July 10, 1914.

**KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

#### SCHOOLS OF ART, MARGATE AND RAMSGATE.

WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER next, for the above-named Schools of Art:—(1) FIRST ASSISTANT ART MASTER. Applicants must have had experience in Class Teaching, be able to teach with method and expert in Design and Art Crafts. Initial salary 180l. per annum, rising by increments of 10l. to 190l. (2) ASSISTANT ART MISTRESS. Applicants must have had experience in teaching, and be experts in Embroidery and Design. Initial salary 90l. per annum, rising by increments of 10l. to 100l.

Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. E. BROOKE, Town Clerk's Office, Margate. Applications should be returned to the Art Director, Mr. D. G. DUXBURY, School of Arts and Crafts, Margate, not later than JULY 27.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRANK W. CROOK, Secretary.

Sessions House, Maidstone, July 15, 1914.

**CHIPPING SODBURY GLOS., GRAMMAR**

#### SCHOOL (DUAL).

WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach English, History, Geography, Needlework, and Drill. Ability to play Piano and Games a recommendation.

Persons and previous experience in a Dual Secondary School essential. Salary offered 120l., rising by 5l. per annum.

70 Pupils, numbers increasing.

Applications to be sent at once to the Head Master.

C. D. WATERS, B. (Cantab).

**EAST LONDON FUND FOR THE JEWS.**

**ORGANIZING SECRETARY REQUIRED.** In Priest's Orders. Graduate preferred, with knowledge of Hebrew. Duties will include Preaching, Lecturing, and oversight of office. Stipend \$500, or according to qualifications. Form of application from **THE BISHOP OF STEFNEY, E.L.P.J.**, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.**

**HYLTON HOUSE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.** The Council of the above Hostel, Applicants should be Women of University standing, and should have had experience of a Residential College.

Further particulars may be obtained from **THE REGISTRAR**, to whom forms of application must be returned not later than **AUGUST 1**.

**LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL, HAMMER-**

**SMITH, W.-WANTED, SENIOR MODERN LANGUAGES (French and German) MASTER.** Well qualified, experienced (1898-1902, rising to 1908). Day School, 540 Pupils. Apply **HEAD MASTER**.

**CITY OF YORK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

**YORK MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** A MISTRESS is required, to take charge of the Instruction in Modern Languages.

The salary will be in accordance with scale, viz. minimum 100l., maximum 160l., but the Committee may take into consideration previous experience in Secondary Schools in fixing the initial salary.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify candidates. A form of application will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and must be returned on or before **JULY 23** to **J. H. MARSH, Secretary.** Education Offices, York.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.**

**BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** Head Mistress—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.

**WANTED IN SEPTEMBER, a SENIOR ENGLISH MISTRESS.** Honour Degree, or its equivalent, and good Secondary School experience essential.

Initial salary 115l. to 150l., advancing according to scale to 175l. Application forms which should be returned immediately, and copies of scale of salaries, may be obtained of the undersigned on sending stamped addressed envelope.

**HERBERT REED, Secretary** to the Education Committee. Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland. July 15, 1914.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.**

**SCHOOL OF ART.** Head Master—C. H. ROGERS, Esq., A.R.C.A. (London).

An ASSISTANT MASTER is required for the above-named School, specially qualified in Figure Drawing, Composition, and Painting, to assist in the general work of the School.

Duties to commence **SEPTEMBER 14** next. Salary 150l. to 175l. per annum.

The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the service of the School, but there will be opportunity for private study.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than **FRIDAY, August 7** next.

**HERBERT REED, Secretary.** Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland. July 14, 1914.

**WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC DAY SCHOOLS**

**FOR GIRLS.** ASSISTANT MISTRESS, to teach English and with qualifications in Industrial History and Elementary Economics. Salary 150l. Further particulars from **THE PRINCIPAL**, from whom form of application may be obtained.

**A. J. NAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.**

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE.** COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, WELLINGBOROUGH.

An ASSISTANT MISTRESS is required in **SEPTEMBER** next to teach Physics, Chemistry, and Domestic Science.

A salary of 150l., rising to 160l. a year, is offered.—Forms of application, which should be returned as soon as possible, can be obtained from the undersigned.

**J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.** County Education Offices, Northampton. July 1914.

**GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.**

**APPOINTMENT OF ART MISTRESS.**

The Education Committee require the services of an ART MISTRESS to give instruction in the COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS, and also, if required, at the Glamorgan Training College for Women, Barry, and at Evening Classes in the Administrative Area. The candidate appointed must reside where directed, and devote her whole time to the service of the Committee.

Inclusive salary 150l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 190l. per annum, together with travelling expenses according to scale.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify. Applications, made on forms which may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, must reach **THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICIAL**, County Hall, Cardiff, not later than **THURSDAY, July 23, 1914.**

**WANTED.—A LIBRARIAN for the GLAD-**

**STONE LIBRARY, NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.** Library training and experience, and general knowledge of Literature and of French and German essential.—Applications, with three copies of testimonials, and stating age and salary required, to be sent immediately to **THE SECRETARY**, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.

**COVENTRY PUBLIC LIBRARIES.**

**WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT** having some practical experience in Public Library work. Preference will be given to Candidates possessing L.A. Certificates.

Salary to commence at 70l. per annum.—Applications, which must be in candidates' own handwriting, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to reach me by **SATURDAY, July 25.**

**S. A. PITT, Librarian.**

**Situations Wanted.**

**WANTED, by a YOUNG GERMAN LADY,** now living in England with her Mother an English Lady, SECRETARIAL or similar WORK. Good Linguist, French and German, and knowledge of a German shorthand. Ac.—Apply Rev. D. PEARCE, St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes, Sussex.

**Miscellaneous.**

**LITERARY RESEARCH** undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials. Type-writing.—A. B. Box 1002, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

**THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.** Tel.: 5991 Victoria. Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos). Official Indexer to H.M.'s Government. Private Libraries Catalogued and Arranged. Research Work, Foreign and English. Private Secretaries and Indexers trained. **THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING**, 2s. 6d. net, post free.

**FOR SALE.—VALUABLE BOOKS.**

A Gentleman wishes to dispose of the following books:—

**REINEKE FUCHS.**—Historische von Altmann Reineke der Fuchs, mit Schönen Kupfern, nach der Ausgabe von 1498 ins Hoch Deutsche übersetzt und mit einer Abhandlung, von dem Urheber, wahren alter und grossen Werthe dieses Gedichtes versehen von J. C. Gottscheden, numerous engravings, vellum. Rare. Leipzig, 1779.

**PETARCH (F.).**—Das Glückhuch Beydes den Püthen und Bösen darin leere und trost wesz sich meniglich hierin halten solt, black letter, numerous fine woodcuts, old pigskin, half oak board sides. Augsburg, H. Steiner, 1589.

**PLUVINEL (A. de).**—Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de monter à Cheval, portrait and numerous plates and engravings, half morocco gilt. Paris, 1629.

**NICODÉMO FRISCHLINO.**—The Marriage Ceremony of the Duke of Württemberg and Princess Ursula, 1573.

Box 2067, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

**FRAU GEHEIMRAT BÜRGER and Daughter** take a FEW PAYING GUESTS at their comfortable home, Lorenzstrasse 5, Weisses Hirsch, bei Dresden. Splendid air; near pine woods; easily accessible from Dresden, where they reside in Winter. Educational facilities. Further particulars from Miss LAURA PESEL, Oak House, Bradford.

**TO LET.**—Beaumaris, Anglesey.—FURNISHED HOUSE, Four Bedrooms, Two Sitting Rooms, Bath Room (h. and c.). Facing sea, south aspect, two minutes from pier. Two maids let. Telephone.—Apply KITTSON, Beaumaris.

**TO SOCIETIES.**—The HALL (42 by 28) and ROOMS of the ART-WORKERS' GUILD, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to SECRETARY, A.W.G. & Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

**RARE COINS and MEDALS** of all periods and all countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

**Type-Writing, &c.**

**AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN** with complete accuracy, 5d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

**TYPE-WRITING, SHORTHAND, and all SECRETARIAL WORK.**—Mrs. WALKER, 115, Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea. Telephone: 8128 Ken. Hours: 10-1 and 2-5. Saturdays excepted. Apply Price List.

**TYPE-WRITING** undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING OFFICE, 4, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2908 City.

**TYPING** at home desired by well-educated, qualified Lady. Excellent references. From 5d. 1,000 words. French, German copied.—E. 16, Cherington Road, Hanwell, W.

**AUTHORS' MSS.** Criticized, Revised, and Prepared for Press. Type-writing at moderate rates by skilled and educated Operators. Promptness, neatness, and accuracy guaranteed.—C. M. DUNCAN, Gramscroft, Gramscroft Road, Parley, Surrey.

**MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words.** Carbon Copies, 5d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, New Gardens, S.W.

**AUTHORS' MSS., Literary and Scientific,** typed by experienced Lady. British Museum Reader. Research Work and Copying undertaken. Terms moderate.—Miss CHANOT, 17, Priory Garden, Highbury, N.

**MSS., 7d. 1,000.** Testimonials, Examination Papers Published. Promptness and accuracy.—H. CROSS (Oxford Senior, &c.), 37, Old Tivoli Road, Maidstone.

**AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING** of every description accurately and promptly executed. Shorthand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE, 27, Chancery Lane. Tel. Central 1562.

**Catalogues.**

**CATALOGUE OF OLD ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS.** NOW READY

Comprising choice Portraits of Celebrated Men and Women—English, Foreign, and Colonial Vistas—Military and Naval Subjects—English Topographical Views—Fine Sporting Prints—Fancy Subjects—and Napoleonic Portraits and Engravings.

**FRANCIS EDWARDS,** Bookseller, Printseller, and Dealer in Autographs, 85, HIGH STREET, MARLBORNE LONDON W.

**MAGGS BROS.,**

109, Strand, London, W.C.  
**DEALERS IN RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPHS.**

**CATALOGUES** sent post free to all parts of the World. Export orders solicited.

Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite London." Telephone: "Gerrard 4664."

**BERTRAM DOBELL,**

SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER and PUBLISHER, 77, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

A large Stock of Old and Rare Books in English Literature, including Poetry and the Drama—Shakespeareana—First Editions of Famous Authors—Manuscripts—Illustrated Books, &c. CATALOGUES sent on application.

**BOOKS (over 1,000,000 volumes)** on Literary, Educational, Law, Medical, Technical and all other subjects. Second-hand at half prices; New at 25 per cent discount. CATALOGUES sent post free. State wants. Books sent on approval.—W. & G. FOYLE, 121-123, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

**BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE** BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-finder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Burke's Peerage, 1910, new, 12s.—Walpole's Letters, Large Paper, 16 vols., 7l. 10s. Yeats Collected Works, 5 vols., 3l. 3s.

**Sales by Auction.**

**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., at 1 o'clock precisely each day:—

On **MONDAY, July 20**, the **IMPORTANT and VALUABLE COLLECTION of GREEK and ROMAN COINS** in Gold and Silver formed by the late L. SCHLESINGER, Y. GUZMAN, Esq. (sold by order of the Executors). May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 10 Plates, price 2s. 6d. each.

On **TUESDAY, July 21**, and Three Following Days, the **VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS** formed by the late W. B. DANKS, Esq., K.C., of 2, Brechin Place, London, S.W. (sold by order of the Executors). May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 15 Plates, price 2s. 6d. each.

On **TUESDAY, July 21**, **VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS** comprising the Property of T. G. ARTHUR, Esq. (deceased), of Carrick House, Ayr, N.B. (sold by order of the Executors); the Property of Mrs. BRODIE, of Brodie, and other Properties. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

On **THURSDAY, July 23**, and Following Day, **VALUABLE BOOKS**, illuminated and other Manuscripts and Autograph Letters, comprising the Property of J. E. ANDERSON, Esq., of A. & C. Leighton, Merchants, S.W.; the Property of Sir STEWART FORBES, Bart., of Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire; the Property of the Right Hon. the EARL OF NORTHESK; including the original Clock which suggested to Dickens the title of "Master Humphrey's Clock"; the Property of a GENTLEMAN OF TITLE; two very early Greek Manuscripts, the Property of Dr. MIRZA SAHED KHAN—important Relics of General Wolfe—an Italian Painting on Vellum from the Collection of Mr. GEORGE SALTING, the Property of LADY BIRNING—and Autograph Letters, Manuscripts, and Printed Books by Robert Louis Stevenson, the Property of LLOYD OSBOURNE, Esq., &c. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

**Valuable Books.—Mahogany Bookcases, &c.**

**MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 23** and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, **VALUABLE BOOKS**, comprising Rare and Curious Books in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Literature.—The First London Directory, 1677—Butler's Hudibras, First Part, 1663—First Part of the Tale of a Tub, 1704, and other First Editions.—The Spectator, in the original numbers, 1711-12—Extra-illustrated copy of Pennant's London, extended to 6 vols.—Anderson's Pictorial Arts of Japan—Burton's Arabian Nights, illustrated 15 vols.—The Library Edition of Ruskin 39 vols.—Swanston Edition of Stevenson, 25 vols.—Books illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley—Original Drawings and Sketches by George Cruikshank, including the original tracings used for "Punch and Judy" (1825)—Albums of Coloured Plates and Engravings, &c.—also Law Books—Handsome Mahogany glazed Bookcases and other Library and Office Furniture.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

**Miscellaneous Books. (Concluding Sale of the Season.)**

**MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 22**, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, **MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS**, including a Fine Copy of Scott's Tales of My Landlord, First Edition, 4 vols., original boards, 1816—the Rare First Edition of Pope's Dunciad, 1728—First Editions of Scrope's Balm of Fishing and Dred Stalking, and other Sporting Books the Property of a Lady—Natural History Books—and Standard Works in General Literature.

Catalogues on application.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On **MONDAY, July 20**, **PICTURES and DRAWINGS.**

On **MONDAY, July 20**, **OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE**, the Property of the late Lady ANNA CHANDON POLE, and from various sources.

On **TUESDAY, July 21**, **ENGRAVINGS of the EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.**

On **WEDNESDAY, July 22**, **PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE** from various sources, and Decorative Furniture, the Property of the late Capt. ERNIE WARRINER.

On **THURSDAY, July 23**, **OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE**, the Property of a Gentleman, and from various sources.

On **FRIDAY, July 24**, **PICTURES and DRAWINGS.**



## Engravings.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will **SELL** by **AUCTION** at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 23**, and **Following Day**, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely each day, **ENGRAVINGS**, comprising **Fancy Subjects** of the **Early English and French Schools**, many in **Colours**, including **Fishermen and Smugglers**, by **J. Ward**, after **G. Morland**—**Mezzotints in Colours**, fine impressions with large margins, the **Property of a GENTLEMAN**; **Disaster and Widow's Tale**, by **W. Ward**, after **Whistler** and **J. R. Smith**; **Mezzotints**—**Contemplation**, by **Ryder**, oval, in **Colours**—others by **Mirelle**, **Bartolozzi**, **Beauvarlet**, **De Launay**, **Kauffman**, &c.—**Portraits in Mezzotint**, **Line**, and **Stipple**, including **Duchess of Devonshire**, by **Whistler** **Barney**, after **T. Gainsborough**, first state—**Lady Hamilton as Bacchante**, by **J. R. Smith**, after **Romney**—**Lady Dover and Child**, by **S. Cousins**, after **Lawrence**, second state—**Mezzotints**, &c.—**Topography**, comprising views of **Great Britain**, **Europe**, **America**, **Australia**, &c., many in **Colours**—**Naval Subjects**, the **Property of a GENTLEMAN**; **Military and Historical Incidents**—**Baxter Colour Prints**—**Caricatures**—**Early Line Portraits**—**Sporting**, **Hunting**, and **Coaching Scenes**—**Etchings** by the **Early Masters**, &c.—**Rare Americans**, including **The Washington Family**, by **E. Bell**, after **J. Paul**; **Mezzotint**—**Modern Etchings and Engravings**, including **The Quiet Hour**, by **Atel Hais**, signed proof—others by **Whistler**, **Meyron**, **Seymour Haden**, **Samuel Cousins**, **Turner**, &c., and **Water-colour Drawings**.

**Valuable Books, &c., and the choice Collections of Book-plates and Autographs** formed by the late **HARTWELL DE LA GARDE GRISSELL**, **Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope**.

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will **SELL** by **AUCTION** at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., during **JULY**, **VALUABLE BOOKS**, &c., including the above Collections, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

## STEVENS'S AUCTION ROOMS

Established 1790.

TUESDAY next, July 21, at 1 o'clock.

## Curiosities.

**Mr. J. C. STEVENS** will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at his Rooms, 35, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., **BRONZES, PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE** from **PERSIA**—**Collection of Inca Relics**, including a **Gold and Silver Cup**—**Pictures and Embroideries** from **India**—**Coins and Medals**—**Clothes** and **Porcelain** from **China** and **Japan**—and a variety of **Miscellaneous Property** of every description.

On view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

## Magazines, &amp;c.

## JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

Contents.

No. 289, JULY, 1914. Price 5s.

On the Valuation of Benefits dependent upon promotion to a higher status. By **Ernest C. Thomas, F.I.A.**, an Assistant Actuary of the **Griffiths Life Assurance Society**. Abstract of the Discussion on the preceding.

On the Treatment of the Depreciation in Assets due to an enhanced rate of interest. By **Robert Ruthven Tilt, F.I.A.**, Actuary and Secretary of the **General Reversionary and Investment Co. Ltd.** Abstract of the Discussion on the preceding.

On a Short Method of Constructing an Abridged Mortality Table. By **George King, F.I.A.**, F.F.A., Consulting Actuary.

Legal Notes. By **William Charles Sharnan, F.I.A.**, Barrister-at-Law.

Reviews.

Correspondence.

International Congress of Actuaries, 1915.

London: C. & E. LAYTON, Farringdon Street.

JULY, 1914.

Price 5s.

## THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Edited by **REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D.**

## Articles.

Contents.

**THE POLICY OF LIVIUS DRUSUS THE YOUNGER.** By **F. A. Seymour**.

**THE CHRONICLE OF BATTLE ABBEY.** By **F. W. G. Davis**.

**THE COUNTY OF PONTHEU, 1279-1367.** By **Miss H. Johnstone**.

**THE LORDS JUSTICES OF ENGLAND.** By **Prof. E. R. Turner**.

## Notes and Documents.

**THE DOOMSDAY HIDATION OF EREX.** By **J. H. Round, LL.D.**

**THE ANCIENT INDICTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.** By **Miss B. H. Putnam**.

**AN HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.** By **C. L. Kingsford**.

**ENGLISH FOREIGN TRADE UNDER ELIZABETH.** By **Conyers Read**.

**TORCY'S ACCOUNT OF MATTHEW PRIOR'S NEGOTIATIONS IN 1711.** By **L. G. Wickham Legg**.

**THE VILLAGE ECONOMY OF LAUDER.** By **J. H. Romanes**.

## Reviews of Books.

Short Notices.

**LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.**

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

Edited by **HAROLD COX**.

JULY, 1914.

Price 6s.

**A CHAPTER OF ENGLISH DIPLOMACY, 1823-1871.** **J. A. R. Marriot**.

**THE REFERENDUM AT WORK.** **Dr. Horacio Michell**.

**THE EXPANSION OF ITALY.** **Algar Thorold**.

**SERVIA IRREDENTA.** **Francis Gribble**.

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.** **Luigi Villari**.

**SOME ASPECTS OF WEST AFRICAN RELIGIONS.** **P. Amaury Talbot**.

**GREEK MUSIC.** **F. A. Wright**.

**CASANOVA.** **Horacio Blackley**.

**THE PIRATES OF ALGERIE.** **E. March Phillips**.

**CURRENT LITERATURE.** **Walter de la Mare**.

**PREVENTIVE DETENTION.** **Dr. R. F. Quinton**.

**THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES AND NATIONAL LIFE**

**J. E. G. de Montmorency**.

**THE RATING OF SITE VALUES.** **Editor**.

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMPIRE.**  **Sidney Low**.

**LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.**

# CASSELL'S Successful Novels

FRANK DANBY

## FULL SWING

"The best novel she has written."—*Saturday Review*. 6s.

H. RIDER HAGGARD

## THE WANDERER'S NECKLACE

"A full-blooded story told with zest and power." *Observer*. 6s.

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

## KAZAN: THE WOLF-DOG

"One of the most powerful and realistic stories of wild life that has ever been written."—*Nottingham Guardian*. 6s.

WARWICK DEEPIING

## THE KING BEHIND THE KING

"A romance that boys and men alike will take delight in."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. 6s.

TALBOT MUNDY

## RUNG HO!

"Go in and Win"

"A tale of the Indian Mutiny, and one of the best we have ever read."—*Star*. 6s.

OLIVE WADSLEY

## REALITY

"It is a fascinating story, boldly imagined and executed, and the characters are vividly realized."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. 6s.

THE HOUSE OF CASSELL,

London,

E.C.

## A LITERARY DISCOVERY.

NOW READY. Price 10/6 net.

# Unpublished Letters of Lady Bulwer Lytton to A. E. Chalon

Edited by **S. M. ELLIS**.

The recent publication of Lord Lytton's biography of his grandfather has once more directed attention to the dominant factor of the famous novelist's life—his unhappy marriage.

These unpublished letters of his wife are full of wit and descriptive power, throwing many amusing—if rather ill-natured—sidelights on her contemporaries.

## ABSORBING MYSTERY STORY.

By the Author of

'The House of the Whispering Pines.'

NOW READY. Price 6/-

## Dark Hollow

By

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

'The Mystery of Dark Hollow' is a thriller, and no mistake, and it once more proves that melodrama—good, lurid, meet-me-by-the-ruined-mill melodrama—cannot perish from this earth. Years pass and we grow, supposedly, more and more sophisticated and suspicious, and yet, lo! when a genuine thriller falls into our hands, our eyes widen, and we fly breathlessly through its pages, wondering what the end will be. 'Dark Hollow' is really gorgeous melodrama, and the author of 'The Leavenworth Case' and 'The House of the Whispering Pines' has never written anything more absorbing.

## THRILLING NEW BOOK.

By the Author of 'Raffles.'

NOW READY. Price 6/-

## The Crime Doctor

By **E. W. HORNUNG**.

'The Crime Doctor' is an ideal book for the holidays, and the hero is likely to become as famous in fiction as Sherlock Holmes or Raffles.

## A GREAT SUCCESS.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

Price 6/-

## Justice of the Peace

By **FREDERICK NIVEN**.

*Westminster Gazette*.—"An intensely interesting book.... a brilliant example of the modern realistic school."

*Daily News*.—"A novel which the careless might confuse with an Arnold Bennett... a genuine novel of ideas."

*Academy*.—"This book leaves us thinking that Mr. Niven can do great things."

## EVELEIGH NASH,

36, King Street, Covent Garden,  
London, W.C.

## Macmillan's New Books.

**The Happy Golfer.** Being some Experiences, Reflections, and a few Deductions of a Wandering Player. By HENRY LEACH. Author of 'The Spirit of the Links,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, 6s. net.

*Globe.*—"Mr. Henry Leach has a rare capacity for writing agreeably about golf..... His latest work is an excellent example of his discursive way.....To the enthusiastic golfer, who, when he is not playing his game, loves best to be reading about it, these pages are full of interest."

**The Theory of Poetry in England.** Its Development in Doctrines and Ideas from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth Century. By R. P. COWL, M.A. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

*Country Life.*—"A book that will be of the very greatest assistance to students in enabling them to apply adequate tests to their own likings and dislikings.....It is a studious and excellent little work."

**A Lad of Kent.** By HERBERT HARRISON. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, 6s.

*Punch.*—"A fascinating picture of life in a sea-coast village in the good old days..... Mr. Harrison has a delightful style, a perfect sympathy with the times of which he writes, and no small gift of characterization."

SHILLING EDITION. JUST PUBLISHED.

**Her Majesty's Rebels.** By SIDNEY ROYSE LYSAGHT. 1s. net.

*Westminster Gazette.*—"Mr. Lysaght's book is an unusually powerful one—powerful in its conception, its writing, and, above all, in its characterization."

*Daily News.*—"Mr. Lysaght has produced a strong and moving tale."

**Greek Philosophy.** Part I. THALES to PLATO. By JOHN BURNET, LL.D. Edin., Professor of Greek, St. Andrews University. 8vo, 10s. net. [*The Schools of Philosophy.*]

**Florence Nightingale to her Nurses.** A Selection from Miss Nightingale's Addresses to Probationers and Nurses of the Nightingale School at St. Thomas's Hospital. Crown 8vo, 1s. net.

**The Mind of the Disciples.** By NEVILLE S. TALBOT, Fellow, Tutor, and Chaplain of Balliol College, Oxford. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

*Daily News.*—"Mr. Talbot displays in this volume that capacity for straight thinking and the refreshing refusal to be dismayed by the expert which made his contribution to 'Foundations' noteworthy."

**The Sovereignty of Character.** Lessons in the Life of Jesus. By ALBERT D. WATSON, Author of 'The Sovereignty of Ideals,' &c. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

**The Financial System of the United Kingdom.** By HENRY HIGGS, C.B. 8vo, 6s. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

At a cost of many hundreds of pounds a NEW VOLUME, completing 'The English Catalogue of Books' from 1801 to 1836, has been produced, and is now ready.

## THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

(Including the original "London" and "British" Catalogues)

Giving in one Alphabet, under Author and Title, the size, price, month and year of publication, and publisher of

BOOKS ISSUED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

1801-1836

Edited and Compiled by

ROBERT ALEXANDER PEDDIE

Acting Librarian of The St. Bride Foundation Technical Library, Author of 'Printing in Brescia in the Fifteenth Century,' 'Conspectus Incunabulorum,' &c.

AND

QUINTIN WADDINGTON

Price £5 5s. net.

LONDON: Published for  
THE PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, LTD.  
19, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

BY

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY, LTD.  
100, Southwark Street, London, Eng.  
[All Rights Reserved.]

## THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

A complete Guide to all the books published in the United Kingdom. Gives author, title, publisher, price, size, and date of publication; arranged alphabetically under name of author and title of book.

Volume for 1913.

360 pages. Cloth bound. Royal 8vo.

Price 7s. 6d. net.

Volume for 1906-1910.

(VOLUME VIII.)

1,500 pages. Half bound. Royal 8vo.

Price £4 14s. 6d. net.

A complete List of all the Catalogues now available, with prices, will be sent free on application.

Kindly address orders to:—

ENG. CAT. DEPT.

THE PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, LTD.  
19, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

## J. M. DENT & SONS, Ltd.

MR. NEWMAN'S EPOCH-MAKING BOOK.

## Wagner as Man and Artist

By ERNEST NEWMAN. Small demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

*Outlook.*—"As an example of constructive psychology Mr. Newman's book is of the highest order. To the Wagnerian it will prove a veritable treasure-trove, for it reveals the profound depths of the man not glimpsed in any other single study or biography."

## An Economic History of Russia

By JAMES MAVOR, Ph.D. 2 vols. 31s. 6d. net.

*Times.*—"A sound and scholarly work which deserves to become the standard authority on its subject, and to be found in the hands of every student of Russian affairs."

## German Free Cities

Being the Chronicles of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. By WILSON KING, for a number of years U.S. Consul at Bremen. With 6 Coloured Plates and many Line Drawings. 10s. 6d. net.

*Birmingham Post.*—"A book which, from whatever point of view it is approached, is both good to read and valuable to keep."

## The Secrets of a Great Cathedral

By the Very Rev. DEAN OF GLOUCESTER. With 15 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

These "secrets" belong to no one solitary pile, but are the heritage of the many Cathedrals, at once the glory and the riddle of Catholic Europe. Nevertheless references to one pile—Gloucester, the loved home of the writer of the book—will be found constantly to crop up, and appear unexpectedly throughout the volume.

## England of My Heart

By EDWARD HUTTON. Illustrations by GORDON HOME. Large crown 8vo, 5s. net.

'England of My Heart' is South England, which Mr. Hutton will deal with in his own well-known manner in four volumes entitled 'Spring,' 'Summer,' 'Autumn,' and 'Winter.' In this first volume, 'Spring,' he covers the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire.

A GREAT NOVEL.

## The Fear of Living

By HENRY BORDEAUX. Translated by RUTH HELEN DAVIS. Crown 8vo, 6s.

*Pall Mall.*—"The story is an exquisite one: it appeals to all that is finest in human sympathy. If it touches the source of tears, the heroic is not less evident, however lowly its mien and unpretentious its garb."

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

12 NEW VOLUMES

in the

## WAYFARER'S LIBRARY.

ONE SHILLING NET.

Send for List of First Sixty Volumes.

J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD.,  
BEDFORD-STREET, W.C.



SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

## CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY .. .. .	69
SWEET'S COLLECTED PAPERS .. .. .	70
EARLY ENGLISH POEMS (Patience; The Story of Beowulf) .. .. .	71
GREEK CLASSICS (Studies in the Odyssey; Chloë Enthroned; Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom) .. .. .	72-73
THE TA'RIKH-i-GUZIDA .. .. .	73
THE HUSSITE WARS .. .. .	74
IN DEFENCE OF WHAT MIGHT BE .. .. .	74
SOME LEISURE HOURS OF A LONG LIFE .. .. .	75
CHARLES DICKENS IN CHANCERY .. .. .	75
HARRINGTON AND HIS 'OCEANA' .. .. .	76
HANNIBAL ONCE MORE .. .. .	77
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK (English, Foreign, 79) .. .. .	77-79
THE EARL OF ESSEX'S CONSPIRACY; BELFAST BOOKSELLERS; BOOKS IN IRELAND; 'PUFFERS'; BORROW HOUSE; SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY'; THE HUTH LIBRARY; MSS. RELATING TO AUSTRALIA .. .. .	79-80
LITERARY GOSSIP .. .. .	81
SCIENCE—PERCEPTION, PHYSICS, AND REALITY; THE PHILOSOPHY OF BIOLOGY; HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CHAIRING CROSS HOSPITAL; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP; .. .. .	82-83
FINE ARTS—THE BOOK OF KELLS; THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT CANTERBURY; GOSSIP; PICTURES; ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS .. .. .	84-85
MUSIC—ORCHESTRATION; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .. .. .	86-87
DRAMA—HAUPTMANN'S DRAMATIC WORKS; THE SIN OF DAVID; GHOSTS; GOSSIP .. .. .	87-88
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. .. .	91

## LITERATURE

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Traik-Trinity.* (Vol. X.) Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s.)

THE chief feature of this section is, according to the Prefatory Note, "the small number of words originally English." Yet what of that? The French "trick" and "trill" from Italy, and "trawl," obscure in origin and age, serve their turn as well as the Old English "tree" or "trim." A preponderating majority of words not originally English are derivatives of, and compounds formed with, the Latin preposition *trans*, and words similarly produced from the Greek and Latin *tri*—"three-"; so that an element of monotony ensues, felt, no doubt, by the staff of the great Dictionary far more than by those who profit by the sustained and unapproached excellence of the individual articles.

Yet more might have been added, as is proved by the absence of Lamb's "tricorneted," applied to an imaginary Pope ('Elia,' 'A Chapter on Ears'), and of the nineteenth-century botanical term "trigeminate" (Withering's 'British Plants,' ed. by W. MacGillivray, 4th ed., 1837). Against the infinitesimal amount of omission thus suggested may be set the additions revealed by words beginning with "trimo-." Previous dictionaries give "trimorphic" and "trimorphism"—a random selection—but the 'N.E.D.' adds "trimodial," "trimontane," "trimountain," "trimonthly," "trimoric," "trimorph," and "trimorphous." Moreover, the legal

phrase "trimōda necessitas" (wrongly cited by Selden in 1614 as "trinoda necessitas") of an Old English charter of the tenth century appears in its right place and spelling at the head of an interesting article, with references to Mr. W. H. Stevenson in *The English Historical Review* and Mr. G. J. Turner in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' Again, "transhumanate" and "transhumanation" are added to the already registered "transhuman," "transhumanize," but compensation is afforded by five quotations, showing that the superfluous group is due to Cary (1812) having used "transhuman change" in rendering Dante's "trasumanar," information at once interesting and likely to check further use of these needless additions to our unwieldy vocabulary.

Another valuable exposure is that "transpire," in the senses "occur, happen, take place," is a mere misuse, which apparently "began in the United States about 1800; registered in Webster's Dict., 1828 (not in Webster 1806)." Quotations are given from American writers, including Hawthorne; also from Dickens ('Dombey and Son,' chap. xxxii.), and from L. Oliphant's 'Altiora Peto.' We are glad to see "trans-shape" as the correct spelling, in spite of the quotation for the additional entry "trans-shaping," with -*nsh*- ('1909 tr. Jusserand's 'Lit. Hist. Eng.,' iii. 140), and "tranship," with the comment "less commonly transship." The spelling "trangram" copied from Johnson's Dictionary is shown to be due to the erroneous spelling of "trangram" in the illustrative quotation from Arbuthnot's 'John Bull,' III. vi. (1712), given in 'N.E.D.,' "...these Trangams and Gimeracks." We learn that English writers on ecclesiastical architecture have supplied Continental languages with the terms "transept" and "triforium." The latter is

"found first in Gervase of Canterbury c. 1185...in Battely's ed. of Somner, 'Antiquities of Canterbury,' 1703...referring only to Canterbury Cathedral...in reference to cathedrals generally, only since 1800."

A note informs us that the prevalent derivation, from Latin *tri*- and *fores*, "referring to a gallery or arcade with triple openings, as found at Amiens," which "is not the case in Canterbury Cathedral...is not consistent with the facts." The derivation of the substantive "trice" from Spanish *tris* in "en un tris" (=in a crack) is exploded by one quotation, dated about 1440, for "at a tryse," which clearly "is too early for Spanish influence." Our readers may find amusement or stimulus to thought in the superficial discordance of three quotations, one under "translatable," the two others in the next column under "translate," vb. :—

"1870. Emerson, 'Soc. and Solit.,' viii. 164. What is really best in any book is translatable."

"1693. Dryden, 'Disc. Orig. and Progr. Satire,' Ess. (ed. Ker), ii. 92, 'Tis only for

a poet to translate a poem. 1776. Johnson, 11 Apr., in 'Boswell,' Poetry...cannot be translated."

The longest articles in this section on one word and its combinations are of moderate extent, "tree," sb., with its less-important compounds, occupying nearly eight columns, with about three of compounds requiring separate articles. The derivatives and combinations of "tree" are at least two hundred, about double the number previously registered. More than five columns are given to the familiar noun "train," which has a newly registered obsolete namesake (besides that which used to stand for "train-oil"), meaning treachery, trick, plot, stratagem, trap. The disentanglement of this derivative of the Old French verb "traîr"—to betray, which dictionaries have hitherto ignored as such by treating it as pertaining to Old French "traher," "trahiner"—to pull, is a conspicuous example of the great advance in English lexicography represented by the 'N.E.D.' Yet because our current "train" represents two distinct Old French substantives, the feminine "traine" ("trahine") and the masculine "traîn" ("trahin"), the novel and excellent arrangement of this important article is introduced with the following modest words :—

"On this account, and esp. because senses have arisen in Eng. which have no French prototypes, it is not possible satisfactorily to distinguish two words corresponding to *F. traîne* and *train*. The order here followed is therefore tentative and practical."

The current and some obsolete meanings come under three headings: "II. That which drags or trails, or is trailed." "III. A suite or sequence of persons or things; a long series." "IV. Names of other things (chiefly material) derived from preceding branches." The use of a "tree top" as a nursery for human infants was already known in 1796, when it was mentioned in 'Mother Goose's Melody.' The new entry "trailiness," used by and cited from the philologist A. J. Ellis, is cautiously defined as "The quality of being 'traily,' and is treated as current English, whereas "traily" is labelled "dial. and colloq." We do not consider the Dictionary to have made any mistake, but wish to caution readers against assuming that such respect to authors confers full currency on their dialectal utterances.

Noteworthy additions to the vocabulary of words outside the "trans- (tran-, tra-)" and "tri- (tre-, tra-)" groups are "trainage"—haulage, conveyance by railway; "traineau"—sledge; Ruskin's "traitor hood" and "traitorship"; "tra-la-la"; "trampolin(e)" (sb. and vb.) and "trampolino," from It. *trampoli* = stilts; "treacle" (vb.); "treadle" (vb.); "trefa" = "flesh meat forbidden to be eaten by Jews"; "trekschuit" (sb.), "with 20 English variants"; and many others.

Our columns have contributed the latest quotation for "treen"—wooden, 1888, July 14th, p. 68, "a treen paten of ancient date," and caused the article

"transriverine" by the observation, 1900, Dec. 22nd, p. 824/2, that Birkenhead was "projected at first simply as a residential transriverine suburb of Liverpool." The notice of the combination "trash-reader" appears to be due to the quotation given from a letter written in 1757 by Smollett, "employed as a trash reader for *The Critical Review*." As the term is merely explained as "a critical reader of novels and the like for a publisher," we suggest that authors might have been told whether it has become obsolete, and, if not, whether the definition refers to the present day or merely to the eighteenth century.

Under "tranation" the meaning "transformation" is given owing to its occurrence in Gayton, 'Pleas. Notes' (1654), II. v. 52, "The Metamorphosis, translation, or rather tranation of Arthur into a Crow"; *ibid.*, III. iii. 84, "In his Tranation he... saw under him (though a farre off) his Lord upon Rosinante." Surely in the second passage "flight over" is the meaning, while the four words before "of Arthur" may be paraphrased "the being borne over, or rather the flying over"—a sort of pun in reference to the special kind of change suggested by the literal sense of translation. Under "translation" the above use by Gayton is ignored, the latest date for the sense "transformation," except of boots, being 1604. Helen Mathers, in 'A Man of To-day,' Part III. chap. iii. p. 237, speaks of a young woman who is not unhealthy as "transparently fragile," and *ibid.*, chap. vi. p. 297, of her "transparent face." The 'N.E.D.' furnishes no clue to the precise meaning of these "trans-" terms *in situ*, but we get aid from the excellent treatment of "translucence, -ent, -ently," especially from Sir Clifford Allbutt's "The skin... is translucently pale and shines like a mirror." As the shining of a mirror is due to light on the observer's side of it, the "trans-" need not always be taken literally with regard to the course of light. Under "travoy" the definition is defective, "a sledge used in dragging logs," &c., the addition needed being "for short distances over prepared tracks," its absence making the quotation dated 1901 perplexing, viz.: "Second, it must be 'travoyed' from a hundred yards to a mile; third, it is hauled on sleighs as far as fifteen or sixteen miles." The "-brach" of "tribrach" = "a figure or object having three arms or branches," with its adjective "tribrachial," is equated for derivation with the βραχ- of βραχίον, instead of the Lat. brachium (brachium), brachialis, which are perhaps connected with the Greek, but are obviously the sources of the above-mentioned English words.

Lady M. W. Montagu, in a letter of January 30th, 1717, writes of a kind of "traineau" different from those noted in the 'N.E.D.' quotations dated 1676 and about 1715, and also mentions that her route was from Vienna to Peterwaradin. She writes: "The snow was so deep we were obliged to have our own coaches fixed upon traineaux... by far the most agreeable

manner of travelling post." The earliest quotation for "treacherous," of things, is 1610. Gabriel Harvey's 'Letter-Book' (1573-80), ed. 1884, p. 83, has "did not ould Grandsier [Adam] himselfe live in a false and treacherous worlde," and he goes on to suggest that air, earth, and water may be compact of sprites. For "tried" undoubtedly Isaiah xxviii. 16 should have been quoted: "I lay in Zion... a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone." In the article on "trinal" Cary's "the trinal steps," i.e., the three stairs leading up to the gate of Purgatory, might well have appeared; and G. Harvey's "And can you show me a trine but hath opposition for his gest," is at least a year earlier than the first quotation for "trine," sb.

For a fair comparison with previous dictionaries which will show vast superiority in method, we recommend readers to take "trance," sb., and "trim," vb., both the articles being of moderate length.

A further portion of Vol. IX., from 'Speech,' by Dr. Craigie, is announced for October 1st.

*Collected Papers of Henry Sweet.* Arranged by H. C. Wyld. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 18s. net.)

THIS collection of the miscellaneous papers of a great scholar testifies to his remarkably wide interests and erudition. The articles, generally well-known and substantial contributions to knowledge, have been divided into five sections: on the principles of the study of languages, the progress of linguistic study (with special reference to Germanic philology), the history of English, Shelley's Nature-Poetry, and phonetics and accounts of living tongues.

Sweet was before all a phonologist, and the keynote of four sections is struck on p. 35: "The living spoken form of every language should be made the foundation of its study," with "scientific phonetics as the indispensable foundation of all study of language." His keen ear noted the "breath-group," not the word, as a unit of speech, and at once he proposed a new approach to the writing down of language:—

"Word-division is really a very complex problem, involving many considerations, phonetic, logical, and grammatical." "I would abolish the ordinary word-division altogether... follow the analogy of musical notation... divide our sentences into bars."

The same freshness and freedom from the obsession of the written word characterize his remarks on morphology, as when he denies that English is either an inflexional or an analytical language, and states that it is "an isolating language which is passing into the agglutinative stage, with a few traditional inflexions." His views on accidence would liberate us from the bondage of a grammar formed on Latin models; and nothing can be further from the rules of the recent Committee on Grammatical Terminology, with their assimilation of Greek, Latin, German, French, and English terms, which Skeat

contemptuously called the "quintification" of our language.

An essay on 'Linguistic Affinity' (1900), ending in the assertion of common parentage for the Sumerian, Ugrian, Aryan, and Altaic tongues, shows a breadth of view as welcome as the accuracy of research into detail which distinguishes the essays of the following sections. In the second group it is interesting to notice how the works eagerly desired by Sweet have been produced since 1874. We now possess Bosworth-Toller's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' Sievers's 'Grammar,' the 'Dialect Dictionary,' and other aids, crowned by Paul's 'Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie,' though for the opportunity of publishing their views at length English philologists still covet the German periodicals. With all his vigour there was no wilfulness about Henry Sweet: he was ever ready to modify his opinions and practice in conformity with new knowledge, as the changes in successive editions of his 'Anglo-Saxon Reader' amply prove. A definite account of the Latin element in Old English (1876) still stands as the most important contribution to the question, the later work of Pogatscher and others having added little to it. On p. 217 we find an excellent example of Sweet's phonetic method in his derivation of *bless* from *blood*, which, odd as it seems, is everywhere accepted as correct. The diphthongs in *Cræacas* and *preost* remain anomalous and unexplained.

The pupil of A. M. Bell, who produced "the only analysis of vowel-sounds that is of any real use for general scientific purposes," and of A. J. Ellis, "the pioneer of scientific phonetics in England," Sweet devoted many years of his life to the furthering of phonetic study. Sound-notation is at the present moment receiving general attention. It has been found practical to use an alphabet not differing greatly from the ordinary Roman type, and the various characters adopted in the paper of 1880 are not likely to come into currency. As far as the pronunciation of English went, Sweet's amazingly keen analysis of sounds drew on him the gentle remonstrance of Miss Soames: "I must confess that I think Dr. Sweet's pronunciation belongs to the indistinct class." Of mechanical aids, such as the artificial palate, he had no opinion, holding that the great results had been obtained without apparatus. The fifth section contains papers on the pronunciation of Danish, Swedish, Russian, Portuguese, and North Welsh.

The essay on Shelley's Nature-Poetry, dating from 1888, and later printed for private circulation, may be new to some readers. As a student of origins, Sweet opens with an account of the 'Rig-Veda,' "the Bible of the Aryan race... the true key to the origin of Aryan poetry, mythology, and religion." Natural phenomena in the early Aryan mind excited awe and wonder, an overwhelming sense of Nature's strength and man's weakness; and poetry, mythology, religion, and science were all simply phases of the



contemplation of Nature. But when, as among the Greeks, man gradually realized his own powers, the primitive Nature-poetry became subordinated to human feelings and interests. The fancy and keen sense of colour shown in Old Irish and Welsh literature are next contrasted with the lack of colour, but superior imagination, moral earnestness, and "landscape sense," of Old English poetry; and Shelley is shown to have united the merits of both models in his verse,

"looking at nature with the same eyes as an old Celtic poet, because both were inspired by the same sky and earth, both loved the same flowers, fields, and forests."

To climatic conditions also is referred the weirdness of Teutonic poetry as compared with Greek in dealing with the supernatural. Following the history of English poetry, we come to the complete break between Old and Middle English song, when social and political progress and French influence caused the receding of Nature into the background: "Chaucer, with his strong human sympathies, had little love of Nature." In making this point Sweet is hardly fair: he singles out the description of the trees in 'The Death of Blanche' and 'The Parliament of Birds' to exemplify Chaucer's formality and subordination of Nature to human uses, without mentioning that both passages were translated: one from the 'Roman de la Rose,' the other from Boccaccio's 'Teseide'; while he does not seem to feel the general out-of-door atmosphere of the poet of pilgrimage and pleasure. Spenser and Milton seldom show disinterested love of Nature: it is material either for similes or for landscape-painting. The thirty-seven pages which follow are confined to an examination of Shelley's Nature-poetry, and are well worth reading. Sweet shows how

"the main characteristics of Shelley as a nature-poet—his breadth of view, his sense of structure, his love of the changing and fleeting, his myth-creating faculty, his treatment of light and colour—are all part of his intellectual temperament."

#### EARLY ENGLISH POEMS.

PROF. GOLLANCZ, who edited 'Pearl' in 1891, has now begun a series of six Middle English poems with an edition of 'Patience.' The work (which aims at proving the value of that virtue) is an elaboration of the Book of Jonah, not by any means in the way of commentary, but with a homely and profane pleasure in details of action. Jonah's embarkation at Joppa is described with a vigour and abundance of technical terms that show the lover of ships and mariners, then, as now, given to swearing and

superstition. The prophet slips down the whale's throat "hele ouer hed," and "stod vp in his stomak, that stank as the deucl," while our poet follows him with keen interest into the recesses of the monster's body. The *hedera* of the Vulgate becomes a "wodbynde" for Jonah's bower, and the author thus enters into his pleasure:—

"Then was the man so glad of his gay lodge; lies lolling therein, looking towards the town; so blithe of his woodbine he tumbles thereunder, that the devil a bit recked he for any food that day."

The same quaint note is maintained in God's speech reminding Jonah that the man who is hasty to tear his clothes will have to sit in rags and sew them together again; and in the conclusion, where the writer recommends to himself patience in poverty and pain:

Patience is a noble point, though it displeases oft.

We agree with the editor that the phrase was made straight from the Vulgate, for such correspondences as we have traced between early commentaries and the poem are either the natural reflections of any and every man or scraps of generally diffused information. But Jerome's Commentary at least was used, and the very verses which Prof. Gollancz cites as an example of our author's mistranslation through neglect of such helps follow Jerome's treatment (Migne, 'Patr. Lat.' 25, col. 1152).

This edition generally marks a great advance on the first publication of 'Patience' in 1864 by the E.E.T.S. The text has been accurately transcribed from an eye-tiring manuscript, though we are inclined to defend Ragnel against "Raguel" in l. 188, and shrewdly emended, though we prefer *formadde* to "for madde" in l. 509; while the new arrangement in quatrains follows MS. indications, and makes the poem easier to read. In the notes we observe the omission of certain references to Scripture. For instance, l. 131,

He calde on that ilk crafte (the wind) he carf wyth his hondes,

recalls Amos iv. 13, *creans ventum*; and the storm which follows closely resembles that in Ps. cvi. (Vulgate). The *whale* is not found in the Vulgate Jonah (*piscem grandem*), but in Matt. xii. 40, and in Jerome's quotation from the Septuagint, which also supplies the original of the expression "sloberande he routes" in *dormiebat et stertebat*. On "Vernagu," l. 165, we read: "Feragu is in the Song of Roland"; but Langlois does not give this form at all, nor any form of the word in the 'Chanson de Roland.'

Comparing the Glossary of Morris (1864), and even the later ones of Zupitza and Kluge, with that before us, we notice a great improvement: many words once doubtful or unknown have now been traced and explained. But we are doubtful about Old English derivations, where West Saxon forms have in some cases been given instead of the true Mercian. *Mazt* descends from Mercian *mæht* (Rushworth), *aʒl* from *ahta*; *derk* from *derc*,

*heʒe* from *hēh*, *dede* from *dēd*. Might not *swelme* be related to O.E. *swelan*, much as *cwealm* to *cwellan*, or *scima* to *scinan*, and *waestm* to *weazan*?

A section on metre, based on the work of Luick, Schipper, and Kaluza, would have been of greater use to the students for whom this issue is intended than the references to Paul's 'Grundriss,' *Anglia*, and 'Bonner Beiträge.'

Altogether, Prof. Gollancz's long labour on these poems (see *Athen.*, No. 3498, 1894) has proved most fruitful, and the low price and neat apparatus of his volume will bring him the thanks of many learners.

Among the great epics of the world 'Beowulf,' the story of which Mr. Kirtlan has retold, claims only a subordinate place, if, indeed, it can be counted among them. Few of the common tests of greatness of a poem can be applied to it: not universal consent, for from the day it was written down to the day of its printing, eight centuries or more later, it was utterly forgotten, and has left not a single trace on our literature; not its appeal to the ear, for it is written in a language which, though it lies at the root of our own, is less kin to us than the speech of old France; not national pride, for neither its hero nor its scene is English. It has to stand on its merits as undoubtedly the finest example of the poetry of a race which has left but few relics of the things that moved it in art or life. Its matter is hardly epic; it lacks the unity of a great single-minded work of art, being composed of two separate and unconnected incidents in the life of its hero, neither of them of sufficient universality to raise its theme out of the rank of the ordinary fairy-tale or dragon-killing legend.

It is in its treatment of these familiar themes that 'Beowulf' rises to epic rank, and this treatment it is possible to preserve in a prose translation. The splendid failure of William Morris—if his version be, indeed, a failure, and not a successful grasping after a music our ears are not yet attuned to hear—should effectually warn off the poets of many years to come from any attempt to reproduce it in verse, while the acute and eloquent criticism of Prof. Ker (which has apparently not influenced Mr. Kirtlan's Introduction) has said all that could be said in its praise. What we are really concerned with is the question, has the translator preserved "the great beauty, the real value of 'Beowulf' . . . its dignity of style"? This essential quality we are glad to recognize in great measure in the book before us. Mr. Kirtlan has aimed at a noble simplicity and directness, which is the first element of dignity; the heroic and the weighty are here for those who seek them. Beside this success a few loose renderings are of no account, and we have great pleasure in commending the version to the goodwill of our readers. An illustration by Mr. Lawrence, of what seems to be some fourteenth-century poem, forms an inappropriate frontispiece to a well-designed book.

*Select Early English Poems.* Edited by Prof. I. Gollancz.—I. *Patience: an Alliterative Version of Jonah.* By the Poet of 'Pearl.' (Milford, 2s. 6d. net.)

*The Story of Beowulf.* By Ernest J. B. Kirtlan. (C. H. Kelly, 3s. 6d. net.)

## GREEK CLASSICS.

THERE can hardly be two opinions about the fascinating way in which Mr. Thomson's 'Studies in the Odyssey' are written; the adventures of the Odyssey upon its travels are almost as interesting as those of the hero himself in the immortal poem. But when one closes the volume and asks oneself how much of it is true, all manner of cold goblins of scepticism begin to arise in the mind. According to Mr. Thomson, Odysseus originally was an "Eniautos Daimon" worshipped in Boeotia, while at the same time the bewildering kaleidoscope of anthropology reveals him as a wolf-god, as a doublet of Autolyceus, of Hermes, of the sun, and of Apollo as a solar divinity, although Apollo has in Homer no connexion with the sun. The tribe of Odysseus worshippers then migrated into the Peloponnese, and there came in contact with a water-fowl nymph, Penelope, whose cult flourished at Mantinea. The marriage of the two represents this religious union. Thence they went on to Pylos and the Ionian islands, and finally emigrated to the coast of Asia, taking their legends with them. These people were "Minyan-Ionians."

The chapters which set forth this evolution are certainly very pleasant reading, and rich in ingenious combinations of all sorts of facts and legends. That the eleventh book of the 'Odyssey' is full of Boeotian legends was remarked by Lauer many years ago, but the idea that the original kernel of the Odysseus legend arose in Boeotia is new. Is it true? Mr. Thomson defends his thesis in a plausible manner; his facts all fall into order neatly; yet somehow we are not convinced. The connexion of Odysseus with Mantinea was suggested by Svoronos, but when Mr. Thomson goes on to put his Boeotian tribe there on their way to Pylos and Ithaca he is hazarding a dangerous guess. Obviously the channel of transmission may have been the other way about, and, indeed, the presumption is that it was so, for the legend says that Odysseus carried his oar from Ithaca to a people that knew not the sea. But, says Mr. Thomson, the oar was originally the "mystica vannus Iacchi," and it was turned into an oar later when Odysseus became a famous sailor. Even so, it does not follow that Odysseus was at Mantinea before he was in Ithaca. It is possible to look at all these things the other way round.

A difficulty which Mr. Thomson does not face is this. He says the 'Odyssey' "is an Ionian poem," but if anything is certain about these matters, it is that the Ionians ran a rival hero of their own

against Odysseus, and that it is thanks to them that Odysseus is so often and so sadly degraded by later writers. A difficulty which he does attempt to meet is that his theories run counter to all that is commonly believed about the Achæans, and it must be said that his chapters upon this subject are singularly unconvincing. Nor are his suggestions about Homer and the Muses at all plausible, as it appears to us. The methods of anthropology are often dangerous. Welcker thought the Phæacians were "grey men," *φαιοί*, Ferry-men of the Dead, and Mr. Thomson would

"be inclined to accept the view of so great an authority as Rohde that it is all a groundless fancy, if it were not for the fact that it is altogether appropriate that Odysseus as Eniautos Daimon should be ferried between the shores of Life and Death by mysterious Grey Men. We must conclude, I think, that Welcker is right."

We "must" accept a groundless fancy because it suits an unproved hypothesis!

This is an extreme case, but it shows the tendency of too much speculation on these obscure subjects. For ourselves, we retain an attitude of doubt, and prefer a confession of ignorance in the face of the thick darkness which covers the whole Homeric question. But however sceptical a reader may be, he will find his interest awakened and his mind set working by this book from cover to cover, and, if Mr. Thomson in the end convinces those who hold very different views about the story of Odysseus, let the palm be his.

'Clio Enthroned' is another book upon Thucydides. Our readers will ask, Why? Is it exceptionally learned? Certainly. Is it highly controversial? Of course. Is it convincing? Yes, and no. In refuting others, yes; in establishing something new? We can hardly say so. We agree readily enough in the author's refutation of the essay called 'Thucydides Mythistoricus' of Mr. Cornford, which was reviewed much in the same sense in these columns (April 27th, 1907). But, on the other hand, it is by no means so attractive. Wealth of illustration is, no doubt, very valuable in so elaborate an essay. But there is an artistic measure to be observed even here, and the discussion, *e.g.*, of Personification, which includes the speculations of the modern mythologists, seems to us *viel zu weit ausgeholt*. To tell us that such an ordinary phrase as "Fear gave wings to his flight" points back to a primitive state when fear was personified as a goddess furnishing the fugitive with wings, has very little to do with explaining the style of a writer who happens to use this ordinary metaphor. We find the same kind of difficulty in accepting the author's conclusions regarding the Intonation which he teaches us to have been consciously studied by Thucydides. He is certainly right in laying stress on recitation, even of prose works, as having a great effect on Greek prose composition; but if so, why does he never mention the influence of accent, which, as the ignoring of it makes our Greek a jargon unintelligible

to the natives, cannot but have been a striking feature of the oldest public recitation? For the Greek accents are no modern invention, but inherent in Greek speech. Hellenistic critics like Dionysius seem, indeed, to imply that quantity was the ruling power in prose as well as in poetry; but must we assume that in so doing they appreciated the whole effect of the eloquence of Isocrates and Demosthenes? In any case, the question should have been discussed, and not ignored in the book before us. Nor should it be forgotten that the genius of Friedrich Blass, with his unique knowledge of Greek oratory, failed to convince the world of scholars that, even in this most studied oratory, metrical effects were continually and consciously studied by its greatest masters. A sense of rhythm is essential to every orator in every language; but, even if we can dissect it into feet, was this done by the man to whom it may have become as natural as the elegance of bodily motions is to a very graceful actor on the stage?

As to the contortions of language which make Thucydides so difficult when he turns from his dignified, and often brilliant, narrative to reflections or speeches, we think that they are due mainly to the idiosyncrasy of the author, also to that quality in his hearers which he himself plainly indicated in the speech of Cleon (iii. 38). They had become so clever that they thought they could anticipate what any ordinary speaker was going to say as soon as he began his period, and so despised it as trite and obvious. It was only by playing hide-and-seek with them, and surprising them by some unexpected turn, that he could secure their attention or their admiration.

We should, perhaps, add a want (which is never insisted on) in the mind of Thucydides which, had it been supplied for him by nature, might have saved him some of his worst grimaces in style. He was one of those solemn people who never laugh, and never think of themselves as the possible objects of laughter in others. The very word occurs only twice in all his history, and then it means a jeer, and not an enjoyment of fun. The word "ridiculous" (*γέλοιον*) never occurs at all. With very little Aristophanic dressing the 'Melian Dialogue' might have been served up on the comic stage.

We must hurry on to speak with unstinted praise of the author's wide and accurate learning. Not only has he the older Greek philosophers, Democritus and the rest, as well as the great Hippocrates, at his command; he knows also the older masters of English eloquence, and uses them for apt citations. It is only when he comes to an obscure author like Æschylus that he falls into a vein of sympathetic obscurity, and writes a page from which it is hard to extract his meaning. Probably his long study of the great Greek has given him a taste for this kind of style: a clear and epigrammatic way of putting most things, which is very attractive, and then suddenly a sentence or a page of the reverse. Here are specimens of the former quality:

*Studies in the Odyssey.* By J. A. K. Thomson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

*Clio Enthroned: a Study of Prose-Form in Thucydides.* By Walter R. M. Lamb. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. net.)

*Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom, 384-322 B.C.* By A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. (Putnam's Sons, 5s. net.)



"In England the modern art of prose-writing is usually regarded either as the humble drudge of truth or the seductive minister of error."

"Current scandal is always difficult to explain, even five minutes after it is invented. .... We should start from the assumption that it was set afoot by an outvoted opposition, whose aim was to obscure the true and popular motives."

Here is something widely different:—

"Thucydides' periodic composition shows an industrious energy of analysis which, apart from other signs, should clearly dissociate him from the aim of a dramatist."

Why? Here is the final chord of Mr. Lamb's symphony:—

"[Thucydides's] book will be, not so much a triumphal arch left agape at the wastes of time, as a stately palace wherein civic and national emotions are to be seen assembled for the parliament of truth."

Now in an earlier chapter (on Personification) he has amply shown that we may speak of Love and Fear and Shame and Revenge holding an agitated parliament within the human breast, but to say that the emotions (an abstract term) can hold such a sitting seems to us bad prose. Here our judgment does not agree with his. As a specimen of high merit, he quotes a passage of psychological analysis from George Meredith, which reminds the reviewer of the advice given to a young and ambitious author: "My dear fellow, whatever you do, cultivate obscurity; neither Meredith nor Pater would ever have made any reputation but for that." Mr. Lamb confesses, indeed, that in a sentence of the 'Melian Dialogue'

"the verbose pretentiousness of this complication is declared almost before we attempt to extract the little thought it conceals. Indeed, it is only a windy expansion of what has gone before."

But such poverty of thought is often, both in Thucydides and elsewhere, disguised by complexity of diction. It is only when we come to translate this sort of stuff into another language that its defects are exposed. Of course, to translate Thucydides is, in any case, a very difficult undertaking, and we think the present author has been unduly critical in his remarks on the versions of Jowett and lesser attempts. There is often a suspicion in our minds that Mr. Lamb himself will devote years of his life to this somewhat ungrateful task—ungrateful because it is judged by failures here and there, not by its general excellence. Even with such allowances, we do not augur very well for a new attempt from a critical essayist on prose who gives us the following specimens of his standard in translation: "Things not tried and tested, that for the most part have by lapse of time won over untrustworthily into the fabulous" (Thuc., i. 21), and "Instead of prayers and peans, such as accompanied their sailing forth, they were starting back with ejaculations of the opposite import" (vii. 75). The latter reminds us of the version, "He that fights and runs away will live to fight on some other occasion." Possibly the author's deep veneration for Thucydides has restrained his sense of

humour. But, after all, solemnity is a lofty virtue.

We conclude by thanking Mr. Lamb for having brought back Mure's fine work on Greek literature into the position it thoroughly deserves.

'Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom' is a very sound and scholarly study of a remarkable man in a remarkable epoch. Mr. Pickard-Cambridge, who has published translations of Demosthenes's political speeches, has the texts at his fingers' ends. The only objection we have to make is that he knows the details too well, and therefore gives too many of them for any general reader. For the student of Greek history the book is admirable. What strikes us, however, as its highest quality is the sane and temperate estimate of the orator's weak points. This is seldom the case with the modern specialists who handle him. Thus A. Schäfer, who has written the most elaborate book upon him, is so blind an advocate that he not only defends Demosthenes from all the serious and well-founded charges brought against him, but even repudiates as spurious any speeches which either in logic or in fairness seem below the standard of perfection. Such panegyric is fatal to honest history.

Mr. Pickard-Cambridge knows better. He has not, perhaps, stated with sufficient clearness what we read long ago in Prof. Mahaffy's 'Greek Literature' concerning this topic and this orator: that high and mighty patriotism is in most societies quite compatible with gross crimes and vices, and that to defend a man from all moral charges because he is a patriot is really absurd. Thus the Mainote clephts, who fought so nobly for the resurrection of Greece a hundred years ago, were most of them great scoundrels. Moreover, in a passage cited in the book we have just mentioned, Hyperides, the contemporary of Demosthenes, tells us that the Athenians, who gave no salaries to their statesmen in office, perfectly understood that they were making indirect profits out of their influence and patronage, and never resented it, provided they did not take bribes to act against the public interest of Athens. Thus the Persian gold obtained in shady ways by Demosthenes was quite justifiable, even if he took a percentage of it for his own use, provided he was no traitor to Athens.

This is felt by the author, though his style is rather cautious and his judgments reserved about it. Yet all his estimates of the men of the period seem to us just and sound, if less attractive in style than the writing of a partisan. We think that he might have added some details about the photographs scattered through his book, which give but a poor impression to the reader of such historic scenes. Above all, he should not have consented to the melancholy restoration of the Lion of Charonea without telling us that its original pose and surroundings were not grotesque, but dignified.

*The Ta'rikh-i-Guzida; or, "Select History" of Hamdu'llah Mustawfi-i-Qazwini.—Part II. Containing the Abridged Translation and Indices.* By Edward G. Browne. (Luzac & Co., 10s.)

PROF. BROWNE hopes that this abstract of Hamdu'llah's work may fulfil "some-what the same function"—as a guide for the English student of Oriental history—"as Major David Price's old but still useful 'Retrospect.'" Price's great quarto volumes were, indeed, much the same kind of compilation from various sources as Hamdu'llah's own, and adopted much the same order. But who could emulate the magnificent periphrases, the profuse exuberance, the grandiloquent pleonasm, with which Price sought to reproduce the style of his Persian authorities, to the delight and wonder of successive generations of fascinated readers? Such books cannot be written nowadays, and if they were they would not be read. We are in too great a hurry, and Major Price's ornate circumlocution appeals only to "leisured classes" long extinct.

Prof. Browne's epitome makes no such demand upon one's time. It is strictly business-like, has no pretensions to elegances of style, but sets forth the bare facts naked and unashamed. It is, in short, a very useful summary to refer to, and an impossible book to read through. We never can see much use in translating, much less in abridging, trite Mohammedan legends of the Creation, patriarchs, prophets, &c.; but Prof. Browne does not waste much space over the first three chapters of Hamdu'llah's book, and at p. 72 gets to the important fourth chapter, dealing with the Persian dynasties from the Saffarids to the Mongols of Persia. To our mind, M. Jules Gantin chose the better part when, in 1903, he translated this fourth chapter alone, omitting the first three; though why he left out the twelfth section, treating of the Mongols of Persia, of whom Hamdu'llah could write at first hand, we do not know. The present abstract contains a valuable additional section on the Muzaffarid dynasty (who ruled after Hamdu'llah's death), inserted by the transcriber of the manuscript, which was printed in facsimile by the Gibb Memorial Trustees in 1910 as Part I. of their fourteenth volume. The accidental omission of two pages in this facsimile is noted and made good in the Preface to the abridgment, but Prof. Browne, we regret to find, has not been able to fulfil his intention of writing a critical account of Hamdu'llah and his works. An excellent occasional feature in this scholarly epitome is the addition of the day and month, and not merely the year, of the Christian era, corresponding to the author's Hijra dates. This particularity may often be of importance, and it is a pity that it is not adopted throughout. The abridgment will undoubtedly serve as a useful textbook for reference; and the foot-notes, correcting some mistakes, are an important addition.

More than half this volume is filled by Dr. R. A. Nicholson's elaborate and invaluable Indexes to the Persian text. These are four in number: an Index of Persons, a second Index of *Nisbas* or Cognomens, a third of Places and Tribes, and a fourth of Books cited in the Text. The second Index is a new feature in such works, and is specially useful, as there are often many people with the same *nisba*. For example, there are fourteen called Kazwini, eleven Shirazis, twelve Tabrizis, &c. We congratulate Dr. Nicholson on the completion of an ungrateful and laborious task, and the Gibb Trustees on the addition of another volume to their worthy Memorial of a distinguished scholar.

---

*The Hussite Wars.* By the Count Lützow. (Dent & Sons, 12s. 6d. net.)

It would be difficult to exaggerate the service which Count Lützow has done in popularizing for English people the romantic history of his country. With a complete knowledge of all that modern investigators have discovered about the obscure features of her past, he combines a glowing enthusiasm for her national characteristics. He writes with clearness and freedom, fully and with all the necessary elucidations. Altogether, without being exactly a great historian, he is a most notable contributor to knowledge. The period which he now surveys is that of the Hussite Wars. It is unfortunate that he gives us no table of contents for his book, and no marginal notes, but the omission is to a slight extent atoned for by a fairly satisfactory Index. Certainly, English people know very little, except what Mr. Wratislaw and Morfill and Count Lützow have told them, about the Czechs, and they need all the finger-posts they can get.

'The Hussite Wars' is mainly a record of fact, but Count Lützow illustrates the bare record by many pleasant references to literature. Nor were battles the only violences in which the Bohemian heroes indulged; there was also the pleasing practice which is euphemistically described as "defenestration." Such deeds are well chronicled by Count Lützow. He owes a good deal, of course, to Palacky, as does every one who writes on Bohemian history, but he is also a critic and an investigator himself, and he has mastered all the recent German literature of his subject. In spite of its complexity, Count Lützow succeeds in making of the tangled story a coherent tale. He shows how two things made of the Bohemians a solid and determined army: the death of Hus, whom practically the whole nation regarded as a martyr as well as a saint, and the passionate insistence on Utraquism, which had become almost a religion of itself—a fundamental doctrine, a cherished inheritance from the later years of Hus, as well as, perhaps, a sentimental recollection, as Count Lützow says, of the Eastern

Church. It should, however, be noted that nothing can now safely be said about Cyril and Methodius, and the introduction of Christianity into Moravia and Bohemia, by one who has not thoroughly grasped the cogent arguments of Prof. Bury on the subject.

Venceslas soon deserted the cause; but Žižka arose to defend it. Of the latter Count Lützow gives an enthusiastic account, while he brushes away the old myths about his birth and death, making him a real human figure, and a typical representative of the lesser nobles, in whom throughout Germany, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, lay the strength of the Reformation. The Taborites have, no doubt, been at least as much misrepresented as have the Albigenses; but it was in their divergence from the more orthodox representatives at Prague that the seeds of ultimate failure lay. Thus "while the Roman Catholic nobility remained faithful to Sigismund, and a certain number of Utraquists long hesitated to throw off entirely their allegiance to him," a large party in Bohemia, who may originally have wished to choose that neglected character in history, Prince Vitold of Lithuania—of an orthodox and Utraquist stock—offered the crown to Ladislas of Poland. Bohemia in its ultra-nationalism had become denationalized, and it was certain that the Emperor must ultimately win. The German army, which Count Lützow compares to the "elende Reichsarmee" of Carlyle's famous passage, entered Bohemia, and the war began which led to the enslavement of the country. Prague and Tabor, even in face of relentless foes, could not agree, and defeat was certain when "Brother Žižka commended his soul to God and died on the Wednesday before the day of S. Gall," 1424, at the close of his "last and bloodiest year" of warfare. However the failure may be disguised—and Count Lützow hardly regards it as a failure at all—Bohemia's struggle was the first step towards the Austrian amalgamation, through the Thirty Years' War and the combination against Russia, and towards the defeat of that Czech nationalism which has only recently begun to emerge.

We are glad to see that, at a time when, in certain quarters, the encyclopædic knowledge and unerring insight of Stubbs are being disparaged, Count Lützow pays a high tribute to the work of that great Oxford historian. He quotes with approval a sentence in which the source of Bohemian failure was expressed:—

"It may well be questioned whether in the long run Bohemia would not have rejected the yoke of Rome and the rule of the Luxemburg family, had not the national party itself been divided, and the [Taborites] as the weaker gone to the wall."

*In Defence of What Might Be.* By Edmond Holmes. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

Just three years have elapsed since the publication of 'What Is and What Might Be'; to-day it is in a seventh edition. Such a fate is, indeed, rare with books on education, which commonly interest few but experts and practitioners. Mr. Holmes appealed to a wider audience, and has captured its attention—partly, no doubt, by the attractive quality of his writing, but more by the arresting character of the changes which he advocates, and by the downright attribution of bad effects on national character to the present system of the schools.

While a crusade so eloquently preached is bound to enlist a host of sympathizers, it is equally bound to raise up an even greater host of adversaries, largely recruited from those whose interests and careers are identified with the maintenance of the existing order. It was no surprise to Mr. Holmes, but his desire, that his ideas should be freely criticized. Now he takes up his parable anew, partly to meet the objections of his critics, partly to restate the convictions which the lapse of time, the schemes of other educational thinkers, and the social outlook have but served to deepen.

For Mr. Holmes's purpose is eminently synthetic. He does not put education, sociology, and religion in watertight compartments. He sees them all, reformed and co-ordinated, as aspects of the same unity. If one is sick and almost atrophied, the others must be in the same plight. His new book is as much a survey and a criticism of our national ideals and beliefs as of our national education. Hence the width of its appeal. On both subjects there will be many who differ from his conclusions; but all may appreciate his exposition of the constant interaction of life and education. That process, obvious as it is on reflection, is too often ignored, and education regarded as an end in itself. So isolated, it speedily becomes artificial. Readers of this book, whether they like or dislike its author's opinions, should be delivered, once for all, from that mistaken view.

It is inevitable that 'In Defence of What Might Be' should be highly controversial. Mr. Holmes has had to take up the cudgels against theologians, Herbartians, believers in competition, disbelievers in the Montessori idea, Prof. Eucken, supporters of examinations, teachers in preparatory schools, rigid disciplinarians, and others. He persists, in spite of certain clerical disclaimers, in believing that the doctrine of original sin is at the root of our distrustful attitude to the nature of the child, and our consequent reluctance to give him the freedom that is his due. We gravely doubt if this doctrine is held, at any rate with more than lip-service, to the extent and with the results that Mr. Holmes states. His own theological views are elevated, if unusual, but we cannot help observing



that this red-hot foe of dogmatism tends to be dogmatic about his own 'doxy! "This is the way of salvation," he writes (p. 275), "and there is no other way." We like him none the less on this account, but he need not expect every one to agree with his particular explanation of Christianity, which is based on a sympathetic study of the Upanishads. In trouncing the Herbartians he is on securer ground. He demolishes their dreary theory of "apperception - masses"; demonstrates once more that we do not need to "build" the soul of the pupil, but to assist it in its growth; shows what an oppressive ogre the Herbartian instructor can become; and finally, by a series of quotations from Herbart's works, argues convincingly that as Wilkes was no Wilkite, so that master was no Herbartian. He had the misfortune to found a school.

Just as an enthusiastic leader is sometimes borne by his charger too far into the midst of his foes, and separated from his supporters, so, we venture to think, his zeal tends to carry Mr. Holmes into exaggeration. Thus he reads into current conceptions of Christianity more Judaism and externalism than he need; he is not fair to the Oxford "Locals" (which he especially abhors), in that he fails to recognize the wide choice of books and periods which they afford; and he maintains that "we of the risen generation" continually

"try to rouse the rising generation to exertion by deliberate appeals to anti-social motives, by deliberately cultivating pride, ambition, egoism, individualism, by deliberately compelling the child to centre his desires, his aims, his aspirations, in himself." We notice, too, that there is no mention of one important part of each child's—and, for that matter, of each man and woman's—education, that, namely, which he or she finds, or should find, at home. But then, our author was for long years one of H.M. Inspectors, and grew to think of the child, no doubt, in terms of school.

To conclude: though, as may be inferred, Mr. Holmes at times hits out a little wildly, he has struck some notable blows on behalf of what we believe to be the just claims of the children of this nation, and consequently of the generations which are to follow us. Great social changes, as he believes, are imminent; and if that be so, the manner in which they are effected will be to a large extent determined by the quality of the men and women of to-morrow. Let them have a better chance to grow to such excellence of mental and moral stature as they are capable of attaining. Let them, under watchful care, have release from an injurious constraint that fixes them for long periods, in unwholesome inactivity, to unprofitable tasks. Above all, let them acquire self-discipline—the thing is possible, Mr. Holmes supplies irrefragable proofs. Then they will know how to live when schooldays are over, and will not pass, as too often now they do, from mechanical obedience to lawlessness and violence.

*Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life.* By H. Montagu Butler. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE art of translation into Greek and Latin verse has flourished with a more graceful and richly coloured wreath of blossom at Cambridge in the last half-century than in any previous age, or in any other seat of learning. The activity of the Master of Trinity in this sphere is spread over the whole of this period, and even more. This volume, in which are collected the many classical versions which have occupied his leisure hours, contains some dating from 1850, others from this very year. One of the most conspicuous of the translators referred to above, W. G. Headlam—who was, indeed, surpassed by none except Archer-Hind—was one of Dr. Butler's own pupils, and his whole too short life fell easily within these limits. Dr. Butler modestly disclaims any attempt to compete with them or some others whom he mentions, but trusts that relatives and friends may feel some interest in his work. He might well have added, if his modesty were not as notable as his judgment, that the book will be valued by many generations of old Harrovians, many of whom well remember the tact and taste with which he criticized their own stammering endeavours. Their only complaint is likely to be that this collection has been withheld from them so long.

Whereas the Cambridge group has generally shown a marked predilection for Greek, and has won its highest triumphs in that language, the preference of the Master of Trinity is, on the whole, for Latin, and he is at his best in Horatian metres. They suit his equable and polished style better than the more untrammelled and spontaneous lyrics of Greece. We may quote, for example, the fine reproduction of Tennyson's 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights':—

Olim sedit in vertice montium  
Libertas, fremitu cincta tonitruum;  
Sensit summa globos volvere sidera,  
Torrentum audiit impetum.  
Illic fulta suo stat Dea gaudio,  
Secum sola gravi mente movens vices;  
Magnæ vocis eunt fragmina desuper  
Ventis rapta sonantibus.  
Tum delapsa in agros venit et oppida,  
Humano generi iungier appetens,  
Et parce faciem detegit, et viris  
Plenum tarda aperit decus.

A remarkable *tour de force* is the translation of 'Crossing the Bar' into no fewer than twenty-one versions, in various metres Greek and Latin. Not the least interesting feature of the book is the collection of epitaphs, for Dr. Butler is a master of that difficult art.

If a reviewer is bound to pick a hole anywhere, it is that certain things in the Homeric hexameters are not Homeric. For instance, δὲ γὰρ is a collocation of particles never found in Homer; he would have said δὲ γάρ. But a few pedantic specialists are the only people who will be disturbed by such trifles; the ordinary reader will find nothing to mar his pleasure in seeing how neatly the Homeric armour fits the limbs of David and Goliath: τῷ δ' εἶτε περὶ γίγνεται αἶψα δὲ ποιμένα λαῶν.

*Charles Dickens in Chancery.* By E. T. Jaques, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court. (Longmans & Co., 1s. net.)

DICKENS, who satirized the law so mercilessly, had not a few personal associations with it. He served as a clerk in a solicitor's office; he acted as a reporter in the Lord Chancellor's Court; he became, in later years, a student at the Middle Temple. He was, too, a litigant in the court in which *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce* dragged its slow length along, and Mr. Jaques, who, under the pen-name of Christian Tearle, has been a frequent contributor to the lighter side of legal things, has made a readable little book out of the official records of the litigation, for which all lovers of Dickensiana have reason to be grateful.

Though he was wont to complain bitterly of the piracy of his writings, Dickens was prudent enough, having regard to the existing law of copyright, to treat the pirates, as a rule, with contempt. It was the impudent appropriation of 'A Christmas Carol' which caused him to invoke the aid of the Court of Chancery in 1844. The chief defendants were Messrs. Lee & Haddock, of Craven Yard, Drury Lane, the proprietors and publishers of *Parley's Illuminated Library*, a penny periodical in which some of the most popular authors of the day, including Lytton, Marryat, Byron, and Moore, had their works mangled and abridged. "A Christmas Ghost Story, reoriginated from the original of Charles Dickens, Esquire, and analytically condensed expressly for this work," was the precious description of the predatory imitation of 'A Christmas Carol.' Dickens himself fired the first shot at the pirates in the shape of an affidavit which, except for the abnormal flourish of his signature, had nothing characteristic about it. Its technical language was attributable to James Bacon, who, with Serjeant Talfour, conducted the proceedings on Dickens's behalf, and who afterwards became "the last of the Vice-Chancellors."

The crew of the Jolly Roger made two inconsistent replies to the vigorous attack. First of all they denied that the 'Christmas Ghost Story' was an imitation of 'A Christmas Carol.' Mr. Henry Hewitt, of 101, White Lion Street, Islington, "a gentleman of considerable experience and talent," by whom the onerous task of editing *Parley's Illuminated Library* was borne, swore that "he would hold in utter disdain the meanness of copying and employing as his own the ideas and modes of expression of any author, living or dead." They induced E. L. Blanchard, then a hack writer in Lee & Haddock's service, to swear that the story in *Parley's Illuminated Library* was not a colourable imitation of 'A Christmas Carol,' and they claimed that they had made "very considerable improvements" and "large additions" to the original work. The legal phraseology in which Mr. Richard Egan Lee made this audacious claim in his affidavit

deserves the immortality of reproduction (we add commas):—

"For example, in plaintiff's said work one of the personages, called Tiny Tim, is merely described as having sung a song about a child being lost in the snow, whereas in the said Henry Hewitt's said manuscript an original carol or song of sixty lines was written by the said Henry Hewitt for the said personage called Tiny Tim, a copy of which said song is given in the paper marked B, and is, in this deponent's opinion, admirably adapted to the occasion and replete with pathos and poetry."

Mr. Jaques, who has given much research to the making of this little book, has not succeeded in finding a copy of *Parley's Illuminated Library*. His failure is scarcely to be deplored, but we confess we should have liked to look at the sixty lines which, in the judgment of the master-mind of Craven Yard, were "replete with pathos and poetry." Even "the paper marked B," like

Babylon,  
Learned and wise, hath perished utterly.

The other line of defence was that Dickens had raised no objection when some of his previous books had been submitted to the same treatment. This, from the legal point of view, was the main point of the contest. That facile deponent, Mr. Richard Egan Lee, swore that a copy of the volume of *Parley's Illuminated Library* containing an "abridgment and reorigination" of 'The Old Curiosity Shop' and 'Barnaby Rudge' was sent to Dickens with an autograph inscription conveying the "respectful compliments" of Craven Yard. Dickens, it was contended, having accepted this flattering treatment, had slept upon any rights he had possessed and could not now assert them. But Dickens denied that he had ever received the volume, and Henry Hewitt's son, who, it was alleged, had left it at 1, Devonshire Terrace, was, by some unhappy chance, not in London to give the Court the benefit of his evidence. So Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, the wittiest of all Chancery judges, promptly granted the injunction Dickens asked for. Mr. Richard Egan Lee informed the Court that if the injunction were granted the pecuniary loss to his enterprising firm would be "ruinous and wholly irreparable." This, presumably, is the one true thing that leaked out in his affidavit, for Dickens never obtained one farthing of the costs the defendants undertook to pay.

Mr. Jaques suggests that Dickens's experience as a litigant, which was acquired some eight years before 'Bleak House' was written, was responsible for his hatred of the Court of Chancery. "The chronicler of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce felt the suitors' wrongs as if they were his own; every line relating to the suit pulses with a bitter sense of personal injury." Is this suggestion of personal animus well founded? Dickens was certainly delighted with his victory when he won it. "The pirates are beaten flat," he wrote to Forster. "They are bruised, bloody, battered, smashed, squelched, and utterly undone." From the law's delays he suffered not at

all. The old Court of Chancery, like Todgers's, "could do it when it chose!" The whole proceedings—the filing of the bill, the granting of the interim injunction, and the refusal to dissolve it—were completed within fifteen days. To other suitors, as 'Bleak House' shows, Chancery was a really fearsome thing. To suggest that Dickens was inspired to write his immortal satire of the Court of Chancery merely because he failed to obtain his costs from an impecunious set of impudent pirates is, surely, to do injustice to his character as an artist.

---

*Harrington and his 'Oceana': a Study of a Seventeenth-Century Utopia and its Influence in America.* By H. F. Russell Smith. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. 6d. net.)

THERE is nothing new in the theory that many of the ideas incorporated in Harrington's 'Oceana' found their way into the American Constitution. It would be surprising, indeed, if that seventeenth-century Utopia, which was enjoying its greatest vogue when such colonies as Carolina, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were being brought into existence, had not left some mark on American political history. Written when the Motherland was making its first experiment in republican government, and the political world was seething with new ideas on the subject, 'Oceana' was in many respects too far ahead of its time, and proved of greater consequence to the infant colonies than to the old country. This connexion with America, though often stated, has never been studied so closely as in the present work. In his enthusiasm the author has, perhaps, attempted to prove too much. Penn, himself a "gentlemanly republican," and, like Harrington, an idealist who had travelled extensively on the Continent, was probably well acquainted with the institutions of the Italian republics which had made a profound impression on Harrington's mind. Mr. Smith does not overlook the possibility that Oldmixon was right when he maintained that the frame of government for the new State of Pennsylvania "was founded on what was excellent in the best German and other foreign constitutions of commonwealths." More probably, however, if 'Oceana' was not Penn's sole inspiration, it was at least his principal model, though we should hesitate to dub his Constitution, as Mr. Smith is inclined to do, "a mere plagiarism." The author has gone to the best of all sources for determining the extent of Penn's debt to Harrington—the preliminary drafts of the first Constitution of the colony, which are preserved in manuscript by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The result of these and other researches is a valuable essay on the connexion between political theory and practice, and the essential unity between the revolutions of England, America, and France.

The influence of Harrington upon the American Revolution was deeper even than on the earliest age of colonization. His book was already a classic in the eighteenth century, and although his teaching had proved a partial failure in Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the three states in which the main provisions of his ideal commonwealth had been put into practice, it became one of the source books of the rebellion. John Adams included Harrington in the lists of writers who guided American opinion most in his day; and when he started his revolutionary articles in *The Boston Gazette* in 1774, under the signature of Novanglus, attempting to justify Colonial independence as a natural law, he quoted Harrington's account of Roman colonization as his authority. Harrington's famous prophecy of American independence, written over a hundred years before the first shot was fired in the revolutionary war, made a strong appeal to the mind of the liberty-loving Colonial in the midst of his simmering discontent, and exercised an influence more far-reaching, perhaps, than historians have realized. As early as 1711 it was noted by Governor Hunter, of New York, as "a Reflexion that deserves some consideration."

Yet Harrington has been regarded by some as the Father of British Imperialism. Froude entitled a book on the British Empire 'Oceana,' in his honour. It is not easy, however, to reconcile his imperialism with his fundamental theory of the balance of property, and his argument that the colonies

"are yet babes that cannot live without sucking the breasts of their Mother Cities, but such as I mistake, if when they come of age they do not wean themselves, which causes me to wonder at Princes that delight to be exhausted in that way."

This is scarcely the doctrine of modern Imperialism.

It is interesting to trace Harrington still further in the French Revolution. In France at this period, as in America, 'Oceana' was widely read, and the constitutional experiments during the English rebellion were studied by the theorists with critical interest. 'Oceana,' in the translation which appeared in Paris in 1795, ensured its popularity by its forecast of the revolutionary supremacy of France—a remarkable sequel to the rare prescience or good luck which had enabled Harrington to foretell the independence of America:—

"If [he had written] France, Italy, and Spain were not all sick, all corrupted together, there would be none of them so; for the sick would not be able to withstand the sound, nor the sound to preserve their health without curing of the sick. The first of these nations (which, if you stay her leisure, will to my mind be France) that recovers the health of ancient prudence, shall certainly govern the world."

This was flattering enough to Frenchmen in the triumphant years of Napoleon's early wars, but the prophetic work was known in its original to certain French thinkers long before it appeared in a translation. Mr. Smith makes out a



plausible case for the theory that it was from 'Oceana' that the Abbé Sieyès borrowed the framework of the scheme which Bonaparte selected as the basis of the Constitution of 1800. Though the adoption of his main provisions was not a complete success, they entitle Harrington to a place in the history of French, as well as of the American and English revolutions.

Harrington has not hitherto received due recognition for thus linking the three vital rebellions of modern history. He remains a signal example of the prophet without honour in his own country. In his lifetime his disinterested campaign led, after the Restoration, to his imprisonment, and the hardships of confinement drove him mad. Yet he continued to exercise an influence, both direct and indirect, on English political thought, though his power at home was never so potent as in America or France. He advocated the ballot over two hundred years before England realized its value; and the referendum, which formed part of his model parliamentary system, has only been seriously discussed within recent years. How far he was in advance of his time is also seen in his views on education—for boys, at all events—and in his agrarian policy, the outline of which reads not unlike modern Socialist propaganda for the nationalization of the land. Harrington was not a great man, but his influence, for good or ill, deserved its due share of recognition, and students will be grateful to the author for a scholarly work which at last does justice to his memory.

**Hannibal Once More.** By Douglas W. Freshfield. (Arnold, 5s. net.)

HISTORY, ancient and modern; classical scholarship, geography, Alpinism, and strategy: such are some of the main river valleys which lead students to search for the "divide" of Hannibal's famous march over the Alps. Mr. Douglas Freshfield, as geographer and Alpinist, has written much on the subject in *The Alpine Journal*, *Geographical Journal*, and other periodicals, and has now felt drawn to revise what he has said, and put it into a final and convenient form. The solution he offers is one that is new to English readers, and it is, in brief, the Vars-Argentièr route, leading across from the upper waters of the Durance to the Stura Valley. Mr. Freshfield relies largely on his first-hand knowledge of the Alpine passes, and he has also very carefully considered the contributions of Polybius and Livy. He brings something fresh to the discussion by giving due importance to a quotation from Varro made by Servius on 'Æneid,' x. 13:—

"The Alps [writes Varro] can be crossed by five passes: one near the sea, through the Ligurians; the second, by which Hannibal crossed; the third, by which Pompey went to the Spanish war; the fourth, by which Hasdrubal came from Gaul into Italy; the fifth, which was formerly occupied by the Greeks, and is hence called the Graian Alps."

The first is the coast road; the second, south of Mont Genève; the third, Mont Genève; the fourth, north of Mont Genève; the fifth, the Little St. Bernard. Hannibal's pass is one south of the Mont Genève, and Hasdrubal's one north of it; that is, if we may assume (and certainly it is reasonable so to do) that Varro names the passes in geographical order. There are two main routes across the Alps in the directions required, the Col de l'Argentièr and the Mont Cenis. The classical texts compel Mr. Freshfield to look for a route for Hannibal from the basin of the Durance between the coast road and the Mont Genève, such as would have been practicable for an army. This he finds in the Col de l'Argentièr route, which he defends and describes in full in chap. iii. of this book. He is also at great pains to refute the position of the French writer Commandant Colin, who has put forward the Col du Clapier as Hannibal's route, and has received the support of Prof. Spenser Wilkinson. The following quotation from p. 68 gives Mr. Freshfield's general position:—

"After carefully considering all these fresh contributions, I still hold that as between the Mont Genève and the Col de l'Argentièr, the evidence, setting aside Pompey and Varro, is very closely balanced, but that the scale inclines in favour of the southern pass. If we admit the passage from Varro, and assume that his catalogue gives the passes in geographical order, the question is, of course, solved in favour of a Durance pass, other than the Mont Genève. Yet, while I protest with a most positive conviction against all the northern passes, I cannot work myself into an absolute belief in the Argentièr. My mind is still open to consider any plausible substitute south of the Mont Genève."

This seems to us a just conclusion; there is as yet (failing proof by excavation) no conclusive evidence as to Hannibal's route; but Mr. Freshfield's surmise has as much as many, and more than most, to support it. His book has no index.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Bouquet (A. C.),** AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EFFORTS AT CHRISTIAN REUNION, 3/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer

An historical study of the division of the Church into sects, and a discussion of the chief problems of reunion.

**China and the Gospel,** AN ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION, 1/ net. China Inland Mission

Containing a review of the year's work, more detailed reports of the work in various provinces, a list of stations and missionaries, and financial and other statements.

**Joyce (Rev. G. H.),** THE QUESTION OF MIRACLES, 1/ net. Herder

The writer's aim is "to show how untenable are the objections urged against miracles, and how overwhelming is the evidence for their actual occurrence."

**Lifela Tsa Stone Le Tsa Boyaki.** R.T.S.

The eighteenth edition of the Sesuto Hymn-Book. It was originally prepared by missionaries in Basutoland, and published by the R.T.S. in 1881 for the Société des Missions Évangéliques de Paris.

**Neale (the late Rev. J. M.),** SERMONS PREACHED IN SACKVILLE COLLEGE CHAPEL: Vol. III. Trinity to Advent, 2/6 net. Allenson  
A new edition.

**Scott (Charles Newton),** THE RELIGIONS OF ANTIQUITY AS PREPARATORY TO CHRISTIANITY, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

The author describes his new work as "largely a recast of one entitled 'The Foregleams of Christianity,'" and, "in a humble way, supplementary to the Boyle Lectures of Frederick Denison Maurice ('The Religions of the World and their Relations to Christianity')." "

**Smith (Arthur H.),** THE UPLIFT OF CHINA, 1/ United Council for Missionary Education  
A new edition, revised and partly rewritten.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Bibliographical Society of America, PAPERS,** VOL. VII. Nos. 3-4, 1912-13, 8/ net. Chicago, University Press

Mr. Max Radin has written an article on 'The Sulzberger Collection of Soncino Books in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary,' and Mr. Oscar Wegelin 'A Compilation of the Titles of Volumes of Verse written by authors Born or Residing in the State of Wisconsin.'

**Brown (James Duff),** SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION, with Tables, Indexes, &c., for the Subdivision of Subjects, 15/ net. Grafton

An enlarged edition. Mr. Brown completed the revision shortly before his death.

**Liverpool Libraries, Museums, and Arts Committee, SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.** Liverpool, Tinning

Includes reports by the Chief Librarian, the Curator of Museums, and the Curator of the Walker Art Gallery; an historical summary of the development of these public institutions in Liverpool; and pages of statistical matter.

**Patent Office Library: SUBJECT LISTS, New Series—BM-BZ. WORKS ON THE FINE AND GRAPHIC ARTS; CA-CC. WORKS ON PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY; CD-CK. WORKS ON THE SILICATE INDUSTRIES (CERAMICS AND GLASS), 6d. each.** Stationery Office

Guides to the contents of the Patent Office Library.

**Tennyson (Alfred, Lord),** A CONCORDANCE TO THE POETICAL AND DRAMATIC WORKS, by Arthur E. Baker, 25/ net. Kegan Paul

The volume contains a verbal index to the poetical and dramatic works comprised in Messrs. Macmillan's Complete Edition, to the poems contained in the 'Life,' and to the 'Suppressed Poems,' edited by Mr. J. C. Thomson. There are over 1,200 pp., and approximately 150,000 references.

**Wilde (Oscar),** BIBLIOGRAPHY, by Stuart Mason, 25/ net. Laurie

The work includes a list of Wilde's anonymous contributions to the press, and his scenario of 'The Cardinal of Avignon.' It is illustrated with unpublished cartoons by Aubrey Beardsley and Mr. Max Beerbohm, and over a hundred facsimiles of title-pages, manuscripts, &c.

### POETRY.

**Bryant (William Cullen),** POEMS, 1/6 net. Milford

A volume in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors." A list of the chief events in Bryant's life, Whittier's poem to him on his seventieth birthday, and notes are included.

**Eversley (Atwyth),** LAUGHING LYRICS, AND OTHERS, 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

A large number of these pieces celebrate the pleasures of the seashore.

**Kelleher (D. L.),** POEMS, 1d. Twelve short pieces.

**Kipling (Rudyard),** IF—, 1d. Macmillan

A reprint of Mr. Kipling's well-known poem.

**Nickal (John),** THE TEACHER'S DAY, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Longmans

Containing four pieces—'The Teacher's Day,' 'Sixty-five,' 'The Conference,' and 'Epilogue'—dealing with various aspects or problems of teaching.

**Tennyson, POEMS PUBLISHED IN 1842,** edited by A. M. D. Hughes, 4/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

Mr. Hughes has reproduced the text of the poems published in two volumes in 1842, and has added a Life of the poet, notes, variant readings from the texts of 1830 and 1832, an extract from the article in *The Quarterly Review* (April, 1833), and Indexes.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Botez (I.),** A SHORT SURVEY ON THE NEO-LATINS OF THE NEAR EAST, 1/6 net. Elliot Stock

A general account of the origin, history, language, and literature of the Rumanian people by a member of the Rumanian Parliament.

**Douglas (Lord Alfred),** OSCAR WILDE AND MYSELF, 10/6 net. Long

Lord Alfred Douglas gives an account of his friendship with Wilde, and devotes several chapters to an analysis of his poetry, plays, and prose works. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings.

**Gulday (Rev. Peter),** THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REFUGEES ON THE CONTINENT, 1558-1795, Vol. I., 12/6 net. Longmans

This volume contains an account of the religious activities of the exiles in founding English colleges and convents in the Catholic Low Countries.

**Maycock (Sir Willoughby),** WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1887-8, 12/6 net. Chatto & Windus

The writer accompanied Joseph Chamberlain on his first visit to America, the political object of which was the settlement of the dispute over American fishing rights on the East Coast of Canada. His account of the tour is illustrated with photographs.

**Rice-Oxley (L.),** MEMOIRS AS A SOURCE OF HISTORY, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

The Stanhope Essay for this year.

**Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334,** edited by Paul Vinogradoff and Frank Morgan, 16/ net. Milford

This is the first of a series of "Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales," to be published by the British Academy. The work has been edited by Prof. Vinogradoff's seminar, members of which have prepared various chapters of the historical introduction. The text is published from a MS. given by Dr. Seebohm to the Maitland Library, Oxford; and genealogical tables, a map, and indexes are included.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Allen (Grant),** THE EUROPEAN TOUR, 5/ net. Grant Richards

This guide-book for the Transatlantic or Colonial tourist was first published in 1899.

**Holidays (The),** WHERE TO STAY AND WHAT TO SEE, 1/ net. Walter Hill

**See p. 94.**  
**Homeland Handbooks: No. 84, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, WITH BATTLE, BATTLE ABBEY, AND THE HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOOD,** by Arthur Henry Anderson, 6d. net. Warne

A guide to the places of historical and general interest in the neighbourhood of Bexhill.

#### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Luckman (A. Dick),** SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS, AND RACEHORSES, 12/6 net. Grant Richards

The author records his experiences and reminiscences of racing-men, journalists, and actors. The book is illustrated with photographs.

**Lynch (J. G. B.),** PROMINENT PUGILISTS OF TODAY, 2/6 net. Goschen

An account of the careers of some well-known boxers, illustrated with photographs.

**Wallington (W.),** CHATS ON PHOTOGRAPHY, an Easy Guide for Beginners, 6d. net. Laurie

A third edition.

#### POLITICS.

**Hartley (Edward R.),** ROUNDS WITH THE SOCIALISTS, 6d. Twentieth Century Press

A collection of essays written to promote Socialistic principles.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

**Galliehan (Walter M.),** WOMEN UNDER POLYGAMY, 16/ net. Holden & Hardingham

A study of the social and domestic position of women living in harems, and an examination of the conflicting opinions regarding polygamy.

#### PHILOLOGY.

**Islandica: Vol. VII. THE STORY OF GRISELDA IN ICELAND,** edited with an Introduction by Halldor Hermannsson.

Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Library  
The Introduction gives an account of the various Icelandic versions of the story of patient Griselda, showing "through what channels it reached Iceland, and to what changes it was subjected there." The texts are from manuscript copies in the Library, and the spelling has been modernized.

**Livi (Tit) AB URBE CONDITA, recognoverunt et adnotatione critica instruxerunt Robertus Seymour Conway et Carolus Flamstead Walters, Tomus I. Libri I.-V., 4/**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Contains a Preface in Latin by Prof. Conway, the text, and foot-notes in Latin.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Smith (W. O. Lester),** A HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE GERMAN INVASIONS TO THE GREAT RENAISSANCE, 2/ net. Dent

A textbook for use in upper and middle forms of secondary schools. Books for further study are suggested at the end of each chapter.

#### FICTION.

**Baker (James),** BY THE WESTERN SEA, a Summer Idyll, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

A cheaper edition.

**Birmingham (G. A.),** THE INVIOLENT SANCTUARY, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

**Campbell-Præd (Mrs.),** FUGITIVE ANNE, 6d. Long

A cheap reprint.

**Cole (Sophie),** PATIENCE TABERNACLE, 6/ net. Mills & Boon

See p. 96.

**Crosbie (Mary),** BRIDGET CONSIDINE, 6/ net. Bell

See p. 95.

**Dale (Richard),** IN A COUNTY ASYLUM, 2/ net. Laurie

See p. 98.

**Green (Anna Katharine),** DARK HOLLOW, 6/ net. Eveleigh Nash

The man who was murdered in "Dark Hollow" was the dearest friend of the judge who pronounced sentence of death at the trial. Many years later, when the judge refuses to sanction the marriage of his son with the criminal's daughter, the disgraced widow determines to prove her husband's innocence, and ultimately the true story of the murder is revealed.

**Harding (Capt. E. F.),** THE JUNIOR SUBALTERN, 3/6 net. Heath & Cranton

This book recounts the pranks, love affairs, and military escapades of an irresponsible group of subalterns attached to a crack regiment of British cavalry.

**Judd (A. M.),** THE WHITE VAMPIRE, 6/ net. Long

See p. 98.

**Knight (E. F.),** CRUISE OF THE ALERTE, 1/ net. Nelson

Cheap edition.

**Lane (Mrs. John),** ACCORDING TO MARIA, 1/ net. Lane

A cheap reprint.

**Le Queux (William),** THE LADY IN THE CAR, 7d. net. Methuen

A cheap reprint. See *The Athenæum*, May 23, 1908, p. 634.

**Mann (Mary E.),** IN SUMMER SHADE, 6d. Long

A cheap reprint.

**Merriman (H. S.),** BARLASCH OF THE GUARD, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

**Quin (Tarella),** KERNO, A STONE, 6/ net. Heinemann

See p. 96.

**Rowlands (Effie Adelaide),** ON THE HIGH ROAD, 6/ net. Hurst & Blackett

The heroine is proud, but poor. She makes a marriage of convenience with a rich young man, but afterwards falls in love with him.

**Titterton (W. R.),** ME AS A MODEL, 5/ net. Palmer

See p. 99.

**Valzey (Mrs. George de Horne),** THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF PIXIE, 3/6 net. R.T.S.

A new edition, with coloured illustrations.

**Woull (George),** PAUL MOORHOUSE, 6/ net. Long

The story of a workman and his entanglements in love.

**Yorke (Curtis),** IRRESPONSIBLE KITTY, 7d. net. Long

A cheap edition.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Baconiana, JULY, 1/ net.** Gay & Hancock

Including 'Shakespeare and Asbies,' in which Mr. Harold Hardy examines Mrs. Stopes's recent contributions to *The Athenæum*; 'James Spedding,' by Mr. Parker Woodward; and 'William Shakespeare of Stratford,' by Mr. Edward W. Smithson.

**Colour, AUGUST, 1/ net.** Dawson

The first number of a monthly devoted to Art. It contains coloured reproductions of pictures by Mr. William Strang, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Miss C. Chapman, and others; a caricature by Mr. E. X. Kapp; and black-and-white drawings, short stories, verses, notes, &c.

**Dublin Review, JULY, 5/6 net.** Burns & Oates

Mr. Walter Moberly writes an appreciation of Jane Austen; and there are essays by Mr. Shane Leslie on 'George Borrow in Spain' and Prof. W. W. Comfort on 'Prof. Bédier and the French Epic.'

**Ecclesiastical Review, JULY, 15/ annually.** Washbourne

The articles include 'The Priest as Teacher,' by the Rev. Bernard Feeney, and 'The Observance of the Instruction on Church Music,' by the Bishop of Savannah.

**Edinburgh Review, JULY, 6/ net.** Longmans

The number opens with an article by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, entitled 'A Chapter of English Diplomacy, 1853-71.' We also note 'Some Aspects of West African Religions,' by Mr. P. A. Talbot; 'Greek Music,' by Mr. F. A. Wright; and 'A Comparative Study of Empire,' by Mr. Sidney Low.

**Egyptian Archaeology Journal, JULY, 6/ net.** Egypt Exploration Fund

This number opens with an account by Prof. Édouard Naville of the recent discovery of the Great Pool and the Tomb of Osiris at Abydos. Other articles are 'Egyptian Mummies,' by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, and 'Antinoë and its Papyri,' by Mr. J. de M. Johnson.

**English Historical Review, JULY, 5/ net.** Longmans

The articles in this issue are 'The Policy of Livius Drusus the Younger,' by Mr. P. A. Seymour; 'The Chronicle of Battle Abbey,' by Mr. H. W. C. Davis; 'The County of Ponthieu, 1279-1307,' by Miss Hilda Johnstone; and 'The Lords Justices of England,' by Prof. Edward Raymond Turner.

**Essex Review, JULY, 1/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

'Great Dunmow Bells, 1526-1595,' by Dr. Andrew Clark; 'Thomas Hopper, 1776-1850,' by Miss Charlotte Fell Smith; and 'A Discovery at Wanstead,' by Mr. Richard A. Robinson, are features of this number.

**Journal of Genetics, VOL. IV. No. 1, 10/ net.** Cambridge University Press

This number includes articles by Dr. L. Doncaster 'On the Relations between Chromosomes, Sex-Limited Transmission and Sex-Determination in *Abraxas grossulariata*,' Mr. R. C. Punnett and Mr. P. G. Bailey 'On Inheritance of Weight in Poultry,' and Mr. H. E. Jordan on 'Hereditary Left-handedness.' It is fully illustrated with diagrams and photographic plates.

**Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, JUNE, 2/6 net.** Hughes & Clarke

This part contains notes on the family of Adams of Cavan, the pedigrees of Dodderidge, a genealogy of the family of Boothby, and other matter.

**Month (The), JULY, 1/ net.** Longmans

Features of this issue are 'The Recitation of Creeds,' by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith, and 'Modern Ugliness and its Meaning,' by Mr. W. Randolph.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, JULY, 2/ net.**

2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, W.  
Includes notes and news of the Fund; a report of the Annual Meeting; Capt. Newcombe's report of the survey of Sinai and South Palestine; and short articles on 'The Jewish Quarters in Ancient Rome,' by Signor Pietro Romanelli, and 'Coincidences of Hebrew and Cuneiform Literature,' by Mr. Joseph Offord.

**United Empire, JULY, 1/ net.** Pitman

Mr. F. B. Vrooman considers 'The Economic Effect of the Panama Canal on Western China'; and Sir J. George Scott writes on 'An "Omitted Area" of the 1911 Census.'

#### JUVENILE.

**Boy's Own Railway Book,** edited by Charles S. Bayne, 3/6 net. Cassell

The book contains in a series of short chapters much information on the history and uses of railways, the building of various types of engines, and the work of the men employed. It is illustrated with photographs and eight coloured plates.

**Father Tuck's Patent Paintbox Series: No. 2571, FAIRY FOLK PAINTING BOOK, 1/ net.** Tuck

This book contains paints and a brush. The coloured pictures are by Miss Mabel Lucie Attwell.

**Father Tuck's Patent Paintbox Series: No. 4023, MEADOWLAND POSTCARD PAINTING BOOK, 6d.** Tuck

Containing coloured pictures, with plain copies and paints for colouring them.



**Father Tuck's Painting Books :** FLOWERLAND POSTCARD PAINTING BOOK, 6d.; FIELD FLOWERS PAINTING ALBUM, 1/ Tuck  
The coloured pictures are by Mr. C. Klein.

## GENERAL.

**Bland (Hubert),** ESSAYS, chosen by E. Nesbit Bland, 5/ net. Goschen  
Mr. Cecil Chesterton has written an Introduction to these essays.

**Calendar for 1915,** 6d. net. R.T.S.  
Three cards, with pictures from Biblical subjects.

**Cult of the Needle,** edited by Flora Klickmann, "Home Art Series," 1/ net. R.T.S.  
The writer gives directions on how to work Hungarian, Catalan, Baro, and Bulgarian embroidery, Innishmacsaint, Carrickmacross, Reticella, and Brussels braid lace, netting, and various other kinds of needlework.

**Franklin (Capt. T. Bedford),** TACTICS AND THE LANDSCAPE, 3/ net. Gale & Polden  
The writer's aim is to help candidates in tactical examinations to visualize the landscape from maps. The book is divided into two parts, dealing in turn with 'The Fight from Your Point of View' and 'The Same Fight from the Enemy's Point of View.' It is illustrated with a section of an Ordnance map, and landscape sketches by Mr. M. M. Williams.

**German Year-Book, 1914,** edited by H. A. Walter, 4/6 net. Anglo-German Publishing Co.  
The first issue of a new work of reference. It gives information on recent political events, economic conditions, the finance, industries, and social life of Germany. Among the contributors are Dr. Ernest Schuster, Dr. P. Graben, and Prof. H. Dade.

**Kirkaldy (Adam W.),** BRITISH SHIPPING, ITS HISTORY, ORGANISATION, AND IMPORTANCE, 6/ net. Kegan Paul  
The author deals in turn with 'The Evolution of the Ship,' 'The Ownership, Management, and Regulation of Shipping,' 'Trade Routes,' and 'Some of the Ports and Docks of the United Kingdom.' Many Appendixes and a Bibliography are given, and the book is illustrated with a map, charts, tables, &c.

**Quelch (Harry),** LITERARY REMAINS, edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, 2/6 net. Grant Richards  
This selection of Quelch's writings contains some short stories of the working-classes in London, and articles reproduced from *Justice*, *The Social Democrat*, and *The British Socialist*.

**Royal Colonial Institute Year-Book, 1914,** 2/6 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.  
Includes an historical sketch of the Institute, a report of its publications, meetings, &c., and lists of fellows and associates.

## PAMPHLETS.

**House of Lords and Women's Suffrage, SPEECH BY THE EARL OF LYTTON,** 3d. King  
A speech in favour of Women's Suffrage, made in the House of Lords last May.

**Methuen (A. M. S.),** A SIMPLE PLAN FOR A NEW HOUSE OF LORDS, 2d. net. Methuen  
The chief alteration in this second edition is the omission of the names of possible members of a model Second Chamber.

## SCIENCE.

**Day (Harry A.),** SPADE-CRAFT; OR, HOW TO BE A GARDENER, 1/ net. Methuen  
A practical handbook for the amateur gardener, giving information on the cultivation of soil, treatment of seedlings, destruction of insects, tending of flowers, vegetables, fruit trees, &c.

**Geological Survey of India, VOL. XLIV. Part 2,** 1 rupee. Calcutta  
Containing a description of the geology of the Yunnan Fu area by Mr. J. Coggin Brown; a 'Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield,' by Mr. Cyril Fox; and a statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913.

**Marvels of Insect Life,** edited by Edward Step, Part IV., 7d. net. Hutchinson  
This part includes an account of the Snake-Fly, Stick-Insects, Bacon-Beetles, and Long-Horned Grasshoppers.

**Pearson (Karl),** ON THE HANDICAPPING OF THE FIRST-BORN, 2/ net. Dulau  
A lecture delivered at the Galton Laboratory, University College, London, last March. Illustrated with diagrams and a frontispiece.

**United States National Herbarium : VOL. XVIII. PART I. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENUS ANNONA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND IMPERFECTLY KNOWN SPECIES,** by W. E. Safford.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A study of the genus under groups and sections. It is illustrated with forty plates.

## FINE ART.

**Burgess (Fred W.),** CHATS ON HOUSEHOLD CURIOS, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin  
The writer discusses the original uses of the more uncommon household antiques to be found in public and private collections. The book is fully illustrated with photographs and drawings.

**Carson (Sir Edward),** after the Drawing by Vernon Anson, 2/ net. F. & C. Palmer  
A large coloured print of Sir Edward Carson.

**Günther (R. T.),** A DESCRIPTION OF BRASSES AND OTHER FUNERAL MONUMENTS IN THE CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, 2/6 Oxford, the College

Mr. Günther has written a brief Preface to his descriptive notes, and has added an Index. There are some illustrations.

**Younger (Archibald),** FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 3/6 net. Edinburgh, Otto Schulze

The book contains over ninety reproductions of French prints, and an Introduction giving an account of the processes employed and the artists who executed them.

## MUSIC.

**Carse (A. von Ahn),** TOY-LAND TUNES FOR PIANOFORTE, a Collection of Very Easy Tunes for Children, 2 books, 2/ net each. Augener

**Children's Sing-Song from Sweden,** Music by Alice Tegner, English Versions by Maisie Radford, 1/6 net. Augener

**Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (F.),** COMPLETE ORGAN WORKS, edited by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull, 3/ net. Augener

**Rummel (Walter Morse),** SEVEN LITTLE IMPRESSIONS FOR A SIMPLE MIND, 2/ net. Augener

**Schäfer (Christian),** MELODIOUS RECREATION STUDIES, Easy Melodious Studies for Pianoforte Book I.: Scale Studies, Op. 90, 2/ net. Augener

**Three Hundred Questions on the Grammar of Music,** compiled by James Simpson, 1/ net. Augener

These questions are based on the syllabus (Divisions I. and II.) for the school examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

## DRAMA.

**Fletcher (R. Campbell),** GENIUS AT WAR, a Masque, 2/ net. Drane

The play is divided into six "Aspects," with such titles as 'The End of Music,' 'The End of Oratory,' and a Finale entitled 'The Peace of the Afterwards.' The large number of dramatic personae includes artists of various kinds, "the Sprite," "the Voice," gravediggers, and the Fallen Angels.

## FOREIGN.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Chuquet (Arthur),** DUMOURIEZ, "Figures du Passé," relié 10fr., broché 7fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

A study of the French general and the part he took in the Revolution and the European war of the early nineteenth century. It is illustrated with eight plates.

**La Tour (Commandant Jean de),** LES PRÉMIÈRES DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE, Deux Missions de Barthélemy de Lesseps à Saint-Petersbourg, 1806-1807, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The book contains the hitherto unpublished correspondence of Lesseps.

**Marie (Aristide),** GÉRARD DE NERVAL, LE POÈTE—L'HOMME, 12fr. Paris, Hachette

A study of the life and love-affairs of the poet. It is illustrated with portraits, photographs, and facsimiles; and there are notes, a Bibliography, and Index.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Pound (Louise),** BLENDS: THEIR RELATION TO ENGLISH WORD FORMATION, Im. 60. Heidelberg, Winter

A paper on the gradual fusion and invention of "portmanteau" words, with a long list of such words in popular use in England and America.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Marges (Les),** 15 JUILLET, 95c. net.

Paris, Georges Crès  
'La légende et la vérité sur Isabelle Eberhardt,' by M. F. Guillemet, and 'Portrait de peintre: Pierre Laprade,' by M. Joachim Gasquet, are among the contents.

**Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres,** 10 JUILLET, 1fr.

Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint Germain  
Some of the features are 'Le drame de Meyerling,' by M. André Mévil; 'Léopol,' by M. Robert Vasseur; and 'Disputes sur le Démon Féminin,' by M. Henri Clouard.

## FICTION.

**Bourget (Paul),** LE DÉMON DE MIDI, 2 vols., 3fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The author describes his work as "une étude de psychologie religieuse." It concerns the struggle of the hero between his passion for a young girl, unhappily married, and his duty towards his son.

**Caro (Madame E.),** AMOUR DE JEUNE FILLE, 1/ Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

**Lambelin (Roger),** SOUS LE SOLEIL D'ÉGYPTE, UN CŒUR D'HOMME, 3fr. 50. Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale

An account of "la vie sentimentale" of the hero, his struggle with conscience, and ultimate renunciation of love.

**Lesage, GIL BLAS, Vol. II.,** Introduction par Émile Faguet, 10d. Nelson  
This volume completes the work.

## GENERAL.

**Coussange (Jacques de),** LA SCANDINAVIE, LE NATIONALISME SCANDINAVE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the national movements in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Danish Sleswick, and Finland.

**Moro (Henri),** FRANCE ET SUISSE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

In Part I., entitled 'Regards d'un Français sur la Suisse,' the author considers the historical, economic, and intellectual relations between the two countries. Part II. contains 'Opinions de quelques Suisses sur la France,' obtained from interviews and letters.

## THE EARL OF ESSEX'S CONSPIRACY.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY A CONTEMPORARY.

38, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

THE following statement is copied by me from a writing in a contemporary hand, found on the fly-leaves of 'A Declaration,' &c., 1601, catalogued in the B.M. as E. 1940 (1):—

A rare accident which happened in London upon Sunday being y<sup>e</sup> 8th of february 1600 [1601].

The Earle of Essex being y<sup>e</sup> night before sent for to my Lord Tre<sup>r</sup> to speake there with y<sup>e</sup> counsell denyed to come to them, & then upon Sunday morning about ten of y<sup>e</sup> clocke there came to Essex house to speake with him my Lord Keep<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Worchester y<sup>e</sup> cheife Justice Popham and s<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Knowles to examine him to whom he refused to answer & lightly esteemed them, & having all y<sup>e</sup> morning before bin sending for all his freinds they came in multitudes, & he imprisoned in his owne house the Lords, leaving y<sup>e</sup> charge of his house & custody of them cheifly to s<sup>r</sup> Gelly Merricke and w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earles of Southampton Rutland & Bedford y<sup>e</sup> Lords Sands Mounteagle & Cromwell s<sup>r</sup> Xpofer Blunt s<sup>r</sup> Charles Danvers 2 of Northumberland & 2 of Rutlands brothers with Catesby & Littleton accompanied w<sup>th</sup> other knts and gentlemen capitaines & swaggering companions about 300 they issued out of Essex house without cloakes or armour only with their rapiers & daggers not drawn but their points vpwards, & some with pistols & petronells & so about xi<sup>o</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> clocke before y<sup>e</sup> sermons in eucler church were ended came doune Fleetstreete. My Lord Mayor having about an houre before notice to guard y<sup>e</sup> city rose from y<sup>e</sup> sermon at pauls & caused y<sup>e</sup> gates to be shut, but when my Lord of Essex came to Ludgate that was opened him & then they were four hundred strong & drew their swords alledging y<sup>e</sup> my Lord Cobham & s<sup>r</sup> Walter Rawleigh would haue murdered him . . . y<sup>e</sup> night sesone, & y<sup>e</sup> he came to y<sup>e</sup> city for ayde, y<sup>e</sup> good of her ma<sup>tie</sup> & maintenance of religion, & so came triumphingly

down Cheapside w<sup>h</sup> great plaudites (y<sup>e</sup> boyes of y<sup>e</sup> city giuing shouts with ioy) & so went towards Sheriffe Smiths house neare y<sup>e</sup> exchange, but before he came thither my Lord Burleigh followed him with heralds & proclaymed him in Cheapside TRAITOR & also all his followers y<sup>e</sup> did not p<sup>re</sup>sently depart his company, & pursuing him neare with y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor assisting whom Essex with his forces despatly assaulted & caused him to retire killing y<sup>e</sup> Lord Burleighs horse with a shot so coming to Sheriffe Smiths still expecting y<sup>e</sup> city should rise with him, and he tould the Sheriffe y<sup>e</sup> he was come to him for ayde to defend y<sup>e</sup> Queene, Religion and his life with y<sup>e</sup> state of the City. The Sheriffe went himselfe to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor & left Essex with y<sup>e</sup> rest in his house, where they had some victuals and [took] some halberds, & not liking his answere he came forth & walked Cheapside againe, stayd a good space at pauls gate in y<sup>e</sup> end of Cheape then [he] went into pauls church yard & there stayd halfe an houre, this while y<sup>e</sup> citizens raising armes y<sup>e</sup> gates made strong y<sup>e</sup> streets chayned there was [small] violence offered any of them saue y<sup>e</sup> taking of some of y<sup>e</sup> straglers [and] com<sup>it</sup>ting them. Many fell from him vpon the proclamations [here a line is cut away] notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> Mayor & all were vpon in armes he walked to and fro till three of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, & seeing no good successe to his treach[erous] interprise was desirous to goe homewards to Essex house againe, but assaying [to] returne through Ludgate againe (being not then one hundred strong) he was repulsed, one Tracy his page slaine S<sup>r</sup> Xpofor Blunt wounded (y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>h</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> most resolute man) Essex himselfe shot through y<sup>e</sup> hat, & some more hurt, then being all [at] their wits end they came to Watlingstreete & vpon Fridaystreete into Cheapside where y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor went to haue encountered with him, but before they could m[ee]t Essex turned into Bow-church-yard & so through Bow-lane went to the waterside [where] as many as could, tooke boate, & y<sup>e</sup> rest were taken, those y<sup>e</sup> tooke boate, landed at Essex house thinking (as it seemed) to haue found y<sup>e</sup> Lords & S<sup>r</sup> [W.] Knowles there as Essex left them & by them to haue ransomed himselfe [but] S<sup>r</sup> Ferdinando Gorge one of his followers came halfe an houre before w<sup>h</sup> a [false] message (thereby to saue himselfe) to S<sup>r</sup> Gelly Merricke y<sup>e</sup> he must deliuer y<sup>e</sup> Lords [&] goe for y<sup>e</sup> Earle to her ma<sup>tie</sup> vpon a message whereby they were gone before Essex came home, else had they not bin so well discharged. There he thought to end [his] life, & with him Southampton Rutland Mounteagle & Sands of y<sup>e</sup> nobility [and] diu[er]s of good sort playing with muskets from ou[er] y<sup>e</sup> gates into y<sup>e</sup> street, y<sup>e</sup> house was then beset both by land & water, all y<sup>e</sup> gallants & martiall men of y<sup>e</sup> [city] with y<sup>e</sup> guard came downe y<sup>e</sup> strand in armes & played with shot vpon [y<sup>e</sup>] windowes ou[er] y<sup>e</sup> gates. This while my Lord Admirall Generall for [his?] service with S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sidney wonne y<sup>e</sup> garden & banqueting house before it was night, & y<sup>e</sup> Court (whitehall) was guarded with 2000 London souldiers: about ix<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> clocke at night 2 great peeces of ordnance came from y<sup>e</sup> Tower & were placed ag<sup>t</sup> Essex gates being before broken downe, Capitaine Owen Salisbury was before slaine with a shot in Essex house. These peeces being placed Essex desired to parle with my Lord Admirall then in y<sup>e</sup> garden & he vpon y<sup>e</sup> Leads at which parle y<sup>e</sup> Admirall willed that y<sup>e</sup> Ladies might be sent forth not willing to doe them any hurt but presently they all yeilded and y<sup>e</sup> three Earles were com<sup>it</sup>ted to y<sup>e</sup> Tower & each had one of [y<sup>e</sup>] Queenes men to attend them, M<sup>r</sup> Richard Warburton attended Essex [and] y<sup>e</sup> rest of his followers were com<sup>it</sup>ted to other prisons.

The Londoners shewed themselves either too fauourable or too timorous eu[er]ly one guarding his owne house. Her majesty whom God long p<sup>er</sup>serue & y<sup>e</sup> state is now quiet though lately disturbed. finis February 9<sup>th</sup> 1600 [1601].

The above-named pamphlet, with signatures from A to Q, is the first of thirteen, bound in one volume, given by George III. The other items are dated 1603-5, and relate to the Gunpowder Plot, the Embassy to Spain, &c.

It is interesting to observe that the Earl of Southampton (Wriothesley), who was implicated in the plot, had just caused 'Richard II.' to be acted at the Globe Theatre; from which circumstance we may conclude that Queen Elizabeth had some reason for supposing that the play was aimed at her, and that she was (as she said) Richard, at least by way of allusion.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

## BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

Eglisli, Dungannon.

THE statements that have been lately published about the want of good bookshops in Belfast fifty years ago are not only untrue, but are singularly averse from truth. I can believe that William Mullan may not on a certain occasion have had in stock the 'Idylls of the King,' as at first he dealt chiefly in "remainders," which he sold very cheap; but I am quite sure that the published works of Tennyson were kept in stock at that time by other booksellers in the town. I know that in the latter half of the sixties I never had the slightest trouble in getting from Aitcheson or some other bookseller in Belfast any work that I required. (Rev.) W. T. LATIMER.

## BOOKS IN IRELAND.

Ann Arbor Michigan, U.S.A., June 26, 1914.

WITH reference to the literary activity and output, the dearth of books and booksellers, and the lack of popular interest in literature in Ireland, particularly in Belfast, which have been of late under discussion in the pages of *The Athenæum*, might not the following statements be of interest in proof of some of the contentions that have been urged here?

"Nearly every country in the world supplies its own literature except Ireland, whose appetite for reading Irish books would not supply one single literary man in Ireland with an income sufficient to live as comfortably as a sergeant of constabulary."—Geo. W. Russell (A.E.), 'Co-operation and Nationality,' Dublin, Maunsel, 1913, p. 43.

"Ireland does but little of her own publishing. . . . There are few civilized countries that read less than Ireland."—Stephen J. Brown, S.J., 'A Guide to Books on Ireland' (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd.; London, Longmans, Green & Co.), 1912, pp. viii and ix.

WM. A. McLAUGHLIN.

## "PUFTERS."

Langton House, Charlton Kings.

IN your issue of June 20th, reviewing Lieut. Pester's 'War and Sport in India, 1802-6,' you quote a passage (p. 75) in which he speaks of eating "snipe and puffers (a delicious dish)," and you ask, "What are puffers?" I venture to suggest that the word is a misprint for "puffers," that is to say, "poppers," a thin cake or wafer made of pulse flour seasoned with asafoetida and other spices, Hindi and Marhāti *pāpar*. See Yule and Burnell, 'Hobson-Jobson,' second edition, p. 724 f.

W. CROOKE.

## BORROW HOUSE.

Public Library, Norwich, July 7, 1914.

ON the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow lived with his parents when in Norwich was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then Lord Mayor of Norwich), and generously presented by him to the Norwich Corporation, with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the development of the literary side of the Museum, and would, therefore, gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest.

Donations or information should be sent to

GEO. A. STEPHEN, City Librarian.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

1, St. John Street, Hereford, July 8, 1914.

THE lines from Shelley's 'Ode to Liberty' appeal to the Spirit of Liberty, hitherto an inspiration undefined and inchoate, to appear in a concrete form as a die from which impressions may be clearly taken. There is no difficulty in Shelley's speech, but image succeeds image so quickly when he is excited that I do not wonder at errors of the compositor. The confusion of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson and Mr. Nettleship, and of Mr. Rossetti, is, however, surprising. I will not presume to correct them, but will correct the compositor:—

Twins of a single destiny! Appeal  
To the eternal years! Enthroned before us  
In the dim West, impress us from a seal.  
All ye have thought and done time cannot dare conceal.

I do not think there is any fault or any ambiguity in the lines here given.

PAUL M. CHAPMAN, M.D.

## THE HUTH LIBRARY.

ON Tuesday, the 7th inst., and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the fourth portion of the Huth Library, comprising the letters I to L. The chief lots were: Robert Johnson, *The New Life of Virginia*, 1612, 215l. Joannes Balbus, *Catholicon*, printed by Gutenberg at Mainz, 1460, 760l. *The First and Second Part of the Troublesome Raigne of King John of England*, 1611, 170l. Ben Jonson, *Works*, 1616, 100l.; *Every Man in his Humor*, 1601, 145l.; *His Part of King James his Royall and Magnificent Entertainment through his Honourable Citie of London* 1603, 176l.; *Sejanus His Fall*, 1605, presentation, copy from the author with autograph inscription to Francis Crane, 900l.; *Masque of Queens*, 1609, 245l. Keats, *Poems*, 1817, 135l. *The Heroicall Adventures of the Knight of the Sea*, 1600, 105l. La Fontaine, *Œuvres complètes*, 6 vols., 1814, printed on vellum, 32l. Robert Lancham, *A Letter: Whearin' part of the entertainment unto the Queene Maiesty, at Killingworth Castl, in Warwikk Sheer, in this Soomez Progress 1575 is signified*, 160l. Geoffroy de Labouch at Strassburg, 1519, 225l. *The True Chronicle History of King Leir, and his Three Daughters, Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordella*, 1605, 2,470l. *Lectonarium, Italian MS.*, with eight large paintings, c. 1520, 600l. *The Discoveries of John Lederer*, 1672, 144l. *Le Fevre, Le Recueil des Histoires Troiennes*, printed at Paris by Vêrad, c. 1497, 215l. Francis Lenton, *The Young Gallant's Whirligig*, 1629, 168l. Christopher Levett, *A Voyage into New England*, 1628, 720l. Lichtenberger, *Prognosticatio zu theutsch*, c. 1488, 125l.; *Prognosticatio latina*, printed at Mainz, 1492, 100l. W. Lodewijckz and Girard le Ver, *Voyages*, 1508-1602, 142l. *Statuta Civitatis Londoniarum*, English MS., 15th century, 152l. Look About You, *A Pleasant Comedie*, 1600, 135l. Lovelace, *Lucastra*, 1649, 145l. John Lydgate, *The Churle and the Byrde*, c. 1555, 225l. *A moste excellent Comedie of Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes*, 1584, 240l. Lyly, *Euphues*, 1585; *Euphues and his England*, 1586, 145l. Lyndevoode, *Constitutiones Provinciales*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, 113l. Lyndsay, *Works*, printed by Raban at Aberdeen, 1628, 116l.; *Tragedie of the unquhylye Maister Reverende Fader David, Be the mercy of God, Cardinal, and Archibyschope of Sanctandrous*, 1558, 204l.; *Historie of ane nobil and wailzeand Squyer, William Meldrum, unquhylye Laird of Cleische and Bynnis*, 1594, 210l. D. Lyons, *The Environs of London*, 4 vols. extended to 12 by extra-illustrations, 1810, 580l.

The total of the sale was 18,611l. 1s., making the total of the library to date (apart from the Shakespeares sold privately, the autograph letters, and the engravings) 138,294l. 15s. 6d.

## MSS. RELATING TO AUSTRALIA.

MESSRS. SOTHEY sold the following papers relating to Australia after the conclusion of the fourth portion of the Huth Sale on Friday, the 10th inst.: Four Letters of Capt. James Cook to John Walker of Wall's End, 1771-5, giving accounts of his first and second voyages, 530l. Diary and Letter-Book of Lieut. Ralph Clark during his voyage to Australia with the first fleet under Governor Phillip, and his stay in New South Wales and on Norfolk Island, 1787-91, 540l.



## Literary Gossip.

MISS GERTRUDE TUCKWELL, who, as the sole literary executrix of the late Sir Charles Dilke, is editing his memoirs and correspondence, informs us that the announcements relating to the book which have appeared in several papers are unauthorized by her and entirely premature.

THE CANTERBURY AND YORK SOCIETY held its Annual General Meeting last Thursday week in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. The report showed that the Society's issue had been well maintained during the year. They had completed the registers of Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, and Halton, Bishop of Carlisle, and published the registers of L. de Charleton and Courtenay, Bishops of Hereford. A further instalment of that of Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, completed the normal output of parts; and, by the generosity of the Treasurer, the register of Whyte, Bishop of Winchester, will be issued as an extra part.

Fifteen volumes have now appeared, and there is ample material ready for future issues in the registers of Pontissara of Winchester and Parker of Canterbury, and in those of the dioceses of Lincoln, London, Rochester, and Salisbury, which Messrs. Davis, Fowler, Johnson, and Flower have respectively undertaken to see through the press. Parts of several of these will be issued during the current year, together with a volume of 'Visitations of Religious Houses, 1420-36,' which will form the extra part for 1914-15.

The Council are anxious to increase the membership, which is now 190, and has remained practically unchanged during the past year.

An interesting article in the latest instalment of 'The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America' deals with Wisconsin verse. It gives no more than titles of works, with the occasional intercalation of brief explanatory notes, but it runs to some 25 pages. The earliest poems recorded are those of James Gates Percival, which go back to the twenties of last century, and were collected in 1859 into two 16mo volumes, each of over 400 pages, by a Boston publisher. Most of the verses are English, but there is a good sprinkling of German, and Prof. Loehmes, in 'Dreiguds un Noschens Vun Meik Fuchs, Neue Edischen mit Impruvments,' has done his part in the perpetuation, for the benefit of an inquisitive posterity, of Pennsylvania-German. A certain Richard A. Heeste, writing, under the pseudonym Vishnu, a drama in three acts, has left it on record that this work was composed "with the type-setters calling for copy." Politics and religion, in their more contentious forms, are represented, but the greater number of these effusions are of a romantic cast. The most familiar are those of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY, founded in 1904 to transcribe, print, index, and distribute to its members the

Catholic registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and other old records of the Catholic faith in this country since the Reformation, held a fully attended annual meeting at Archbishop's House, Ambrosden Avenue, S.W., last week.

The Report testified to the continuous progress made by the Society, three volumes having been produced during the past year; and the balance-sheet showed a satisfactory financial state. All information as to the Society and its work may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Joseph Hansom, 110, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, S.W.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION is to be held at Leipsic from the 25th to the 29th of next September. The last meeting, it may be recalled, took place at Brussels in 1910. Among the members of the Congress are Prof. Stanley Hall, Prof. Eucken, M. Émile Boutroux, M. Buisson, Freiherr von der Goltz, Dr. Kerschensteiner, and Baron Tsuji Shinji. The subject to be discussed is the education of the boys and girls of the mass of the people from 14 to 20.

MR. ARTHUR MOORE, author of 'The Orient Express,' is to be congratulated on a deed of distinguished bravery at Durazzo, where he was present as correspondent to *The Times*. On June 15th, when the Dutch officer, Col. Thomson, was hit in the neck, Mr. Moore crossed the firing-line, and assisted Major Roelfsema to carry him to shelter. The affair has been, in some papers, inaccurately reported, and the above is the correct account of what actually occurred.

MRS. ISOBEL STRONG has written to *The Scotsman* denying the newspaper reports that the grave of Stevenson is without a monument, and the trail leading up to it impassable. Dating from Santa Barbara on May 9th, she says that having just returned from Apia, Samoa, she found the tomb on Mount Vaea untouched by the hand of time, while the pedestrian can find his way thither by a path—narrow, but clear and well made—that zigzags up the mountain side under the dense shade of the forest trees. The tomb rests on a carpet of green ferns, and at the sides, like the walls of a large room, were great bushes of hibiscus in full bloom. Here Mrs. Stevenson's ashes are to be taken, and set in the tomb, with a bronze tablet bearing the verse:—

Teacher, tender comrade, wife,  
A fellow-farer true through life,  
Heart-whole and soul free,  
The august Father gave to me.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL on Tuesday last rejected the Latin mottoes proposed for the coat of arms recently adopted ("Loci dulcedo attinet nos" and "Urbs urbum filia fluminis"), and instructed the General Purposes Committee to submit a motto in English. Perhaps this is as well, since municipal Latin is not often a success. We hope that the Committee is not above calling in acknowledged masters of language to assist in its deliberations.

THE late Mr. Fitzroy Bell edited a volume on behalf of the Edinburgh Students' Union, and his executors have found a bound volume of original manuscripts which were used. This is to be sold at Sotheby's on the 24th inst., and includes contributions by Blackie, Stevenson, Mrs. Oliphant, Browning, and Sir J. M. Barrie.

TOWARDS the end of the month Mr. Max Goschen will publish a book by Major-General Beatson, entitled 'With Wellington in the Pyrenees.' This is a record of the fighting between July 25th and August 2nd, 1813.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF BOLTON are about to be published for the Lancashire Parish Register Society by Messrs. Tillotson of that town. They have been edited by Mr. Archibald Sparke, Chief Librarian of the Bolton Library, from a transcript made thirty years ago, after collation of the MS. with the originals and the Episcopal Transcripts at Chester. They range from 1590 to 1660, being preceded by entries for the year 1573-4, and include interesting particulars concerning Stuart and Commonwealth times.

MR. JOHN LANE is publishing next week 'Jenny Cartwright,' a study of a North-Country girl endowed with powers of emotional preaching, like Dinah Morris. The author, Mr. George Stevenson, made an excellent beginning as a novelist with 'Topham's Folly.'

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will publish next Saturday 'Wild Honey,' by Miss Cynthia Stockley, the author of 'Poppy.'

COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX has in preparation a revised edition of his 'Bibliography of Robert Louis Stevenson,' which was originally published in 1903, and has now been out of print for some years. This edition will be brought, as far as possible, up to date, and will contain notices of several privately printed works which have been issued during the last ten years. Descriptions of the Pentland and Swanston Editions will be given, and the section of 'Stevensoniana' will be considerably enlarged. Mr. Frank Hollings of 7, Great Turnstile, W.C., will be the publisher, and it is hoped that the book, which will be produced in a form ranging with the Pentland Edition, may be ready for issue before the end of the year.

ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE has acquired a system of laws. Last March, when the "Badsworth" book upon this topic was published, it was not so; this important outlying department of card games was in a state of anarchy, and "Badsworth" had hard work to decide what method of counting to stamp with approval amid so many competitors. The Portland Club, co-operating with the other London card clubs, has, however, now set this highly undesirable confusion to rights, and the revised edition of "Badsworth" not only contains an authoritative system of counting, but also, what is yet more satisfactory, is not required to lay down any laws other than those of the first issue. Messrs. Putnam are issuing the book.

## SCIENCE

*Perception, Physics, and Reality: an Enquiry into the Information that Physical Science can Supply about the Real.* By C. D. Broad. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. net.)

*The Philosophy of Biology.* By James Johnstone. (Same publishers, 9s. net.)

ONE would almost wish to term Mr. Broad's volume "palatable philosophy," it is written in so easy and attractive a style, and shows such excellent common sense. Mr. Broad has a higher opinion of the value of common sense to the philosopher than the generality of those who study metaphysical questions, and hence his conclusions will be more in accord with the unaided judgments of those who are not experts. His intention is to inquire what is to be learnt as to the nature of Reality from a study of physics, and what kind of assumptions are necessary before there is a certainty of learning anything. He argues with much force that science—as represented by physics—has met with such extraordinary success in the interpretation of phenomena that it behoves every self-respecting philosopher to make a thorough examination of the assumptions upon which these results are based before replacing them by untried theories of his own.

Putting aside for the time the causal theory of perception, Mr. Broad discusses in his first chapter all the other common arguments in use against realism, and he concludes that none of them is so accurate or cogent as to warrant its rejection. He shows a delightful acumen in his examination of the classical objections which have been raised to the postulation of causal laws, and he suggests that they have no weight as compared with the value that these laws have been found to possess for natural science. There is little doubt, in the light of modern progress in the study of heredity, for instance, that to a certain extent volition in the individual is predictable, though, as Mr. Broad remarks, most people take a pleasure in asserting for themselves the contrary. He considers that Kant is wrong in saying that philosophy deals only with certainty, and Mr. Bradley's criticism assumes that causal laws are expected to give absolute certainty, whereas, in fact, many questions as to the nature of Reality can be answered in terms of probability only, and some not even in these terms.

The subject of phenomenalism is briefly discussed, the author expressing dissent from Mach and his school, who hold that it is the philosophic theory best suited as a basis for physics. Mr. Broad devotes considerable space to an examination of the causal theory of perception. He states his case thus:—

"We have seen that all the facts are capable of two interpretations, viz., the

Instrumental one which holds that our organs and their detailed structure are the instruments by which the mind perceives real things and their real qualities and characteristics; and the Causal one which holds that our organs and their internal structure are conditions of the perception by the mind of objects and distinctions in them, both of which for aught we can tell are mere appearances."

After an exhaustive analysis of the conditions required by each, he considers that

"we must in many cases reject the instrumental theory; and that when we once begin to do this in any case there are good grounds for doing so in all cases, certainly as far as sight is concerned."

It is not certain, however, that the causal theory must replace the instrumental in the explanation of the facts perceived by tactile sensation; the author gives, indeed, some good reasons for a contrary belief. His view is that a scientific account of the causation of our perceptions will give us probable judgments about the nature of the real causes, although this account of them seems to be stated in terms of what are, very likely, mere appearances.

The final chapter (except for an appendix upon the velocity of light and the theory of relativity) discusses the position of Newtonian mechanics. The problems are the same whether these are considered as the laws of the motion of matter or only as a particular case of electromagnetic laws, viz., the question of absolute or relative motion and of the reality of force. We look forward to the time when the Newtonian laws may figure as only special cases of still more general laws.

Mr. Broad regrets that he has been unable to reach a more realistic view, but he may be congratulated upon the success with which he brushes down some ancient cobwebs.

In his 'Philosophy of Biology' Dr. Johnstone seems in an even greater hurry to reach Reality than Mr. Broad, and with less reason, especially because it is doubtful if he is successful in his endeavour. Dr. Johnstone belongs to the school of Prof. Driesch and M. Bergson. He is not content with the knowledge of the living organism that can be acquired through the senses; this is only descriptive, and may be the result of mere appearances. He desires to seek the Reality which is hidden behind the shadows cast by the limitations of sensation. Our philosophy, he says, "must be the attempt to understand our description." He draws an analogy from physics, which, having outgrown its philosophy of atoms and molecules of the nineteenth century, has now had to invent a new one—that of the ether of space; and there is, of course, no objection to the making of an idol out of what is supposed to be the truth, and falling down and worshipping it; it has, at least, often been done before. There is this difference, however: the philosophy of the ether of space,

whether reality or only an image, has enabled physics to advance, but the reviewer questions whether the Vital Impetus of M. Bergson or the Entelechy of Prof. Driesch will have much influence upon the progress of biology. The vitalistic hypothesis is old, though it is constantly reappearing in a new garb, and so far it has not added much to the increase of knowledge. Dr. Johnstone points out that physiology in the past has only attained to analytical descriptions of some of the activities of the organism, and that Life does not consist in the activities of the organism, but in the *integration* of those activities. It is unquestionably true that in biological studies a point is reached where at present a physico-chemical or mechanistic explanation fails, and it may always be so in spite of much recent progress in the field of biochemical research.

So much, however, still remains to be done from a descriptive point of view that there is something to be said for Huxley's dictum: "The speculative game is drawn; let us get to practical work." In the present state of biological knowledge an agnostic attitude to its central problem is far from a confession of failure—less so, indeed, than the postulation of an unknown entelechy as an elemental agency in nature on account of the failure of mechanism.

The author deals first with the organism as a mechanism and with its activities. He is then in a position to show what he considers to be the necessity for a vitalistic hypothesis. He passes on to consider the individual and the species, and the subjects of transformism or variations, evolution, and finally the relations between the organic and the inorganic.

Dr. Johnstone's book is worthy of most careful study by all who have followed recent advances in biology. His power of exposition and descriptive analysis is excellent, and his reputation as a naturalist is well known; but his philosophy seems disappointing in that it is premature, and it does not appeal to the present reviewer, who prefers—so far as a philosophy of biology is concerned—to "wait and see."

Both of these volumes are devoted to the examination of problems which have long vexed the minds of humanity. Whether one agrees with their conclusions or not, it is of great interest to note how a fresh mind trained in the newer schools of thought meets the old difficulties, and to consider how far the solutions now offered constitute an advance over those of the past. It may be added that, though both volumes are issued by the same Press, in one of them every page has to be cut by the reviewer, and in the other no cutting is required. The latter arrangement is favoured by a majority of readers, we believe, in this age of hurry.



*Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.* By William Hunter. (John Murray, 11. 1s.)

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER's account of Charing Cross Hospital adds another volume to the history of charitable enterprise in London. The chronicles of many of the London hospitals have been written. The stories of Guy's, the London, St. George's, St. Thomas's, the National in Queen Square, and the Miller at Greenwich are already told, while that of St. Bartholomew's is promised and is partly written.

The history of the hospitals is interesting. They were founded at first in the purest spirit of religion and charity, with no thought of temporal advantage; but the idea of the founder in later ages sometimes degenerated into a scheme for securing his own worldly success as measured by pecuniary reward. Between these two extremes came men like Thomas Guy and Benjamin Golding, who founded respectively Guy's and Charing Cross Hospitals. Guy, the benevolent publisher and Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, desired to establish a hospital for incurables; and Golding, a pupil of St. Thomas's Hospital, established a hospital and a medical school in which the art and the science of physic might be equally well taught. The latter made a deliberate attempt by this means to improve the education of medical students, and ordained that the school should be an integral part of the hospital, and should not be a mere accretion, as was the case at the older hospitals, where the school was a private venture on the part of the physicians and surgeons, who were allowed to use the hospital for teaching purposes.

Benjamin Golding evolved his scheme as early as 1815, when he was only 22, and by the time he was 25 he had founded a dispensary—the West London Infirmary—with the assistance of a friend, John Robertson, as honorary secretary, and Dr. Shearman and Dr. Mitchell as his colleagues on the honorary staff. At the age of 27 he had formally constituted the Hospital, and had put on record its objects. In 1834 it was opened upon the present site with a sufficient equipment to attract in the course of a few years such men as Livingstone, Sir Joseph Fayrer, and Huxley. Golding appears to have brought his scheme to fruition by sheer force of character, for he was at first without influence, and it does not appear that he possessed any fortune. He remained attached to the Hospital in the capacity of Director and Hereditary Guardian until shortly before his death in 1863, although he had long been partly paralysed.

Dr. Hunter has written a useful account of the Hospital and its early fortunes. He has, however, failed to make it interesting because he has allowed himself to be overweighed by extracts from minute-books and newspaper reports. Much of the space thus occupied might have been devoted to better purposes. What, for

instance, was the real reason which led to the repeated refusal of the Charing Cross Hospital to become the Clinical Hospital of King's College? A religious cleavage, perhaps, prevented an amalgamation which would have been profitable to both institutions, but Dr. Hunter makes no mention either of the politics or the religious opinions of Robertson and Dr. Golding. Neither is anything said specifically of the relationship of the Hospital to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, although Mr. Hancock was surgeon to the one, and ophthalmic surgeon to the other. With such a bond it is difficult to understand how the smaller hospital, which was as needy as the patients who attended it, escaped fusion with the larger charity.

The book is well produced, and is illustrated with forty illustrations and plates of Old London, many of interest as bearing upon the Hospital, others less relevant.

#### SOCIETIES.

ARISTOTELIAN.—July 13.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair.—Miss M. Gabain was elected a Member.—The Report and Financial Statement for the Session were read and adopted.—Mr. A. J. Balfour was elected President for the next Session.

Mr. H. Wildon Carr read a paper on 'The Principle of Reality and its Importance for Philosophy.' The principle of relativity has been formulated in physics to account for the negative results of all experiments contrived to detect the acceleration of a movement from observations made within the moving system. It affirms that it is impossible to discover the motion of a system relatively to other systems by means of experiments performed entirely within the system (for instance, the motion of the earth relatively to sun or stars by means of purely terrestrial experiments), and that the velocity of light is a universal constant, independent of the motion of the source. The consequences of this theory are the abolition of ether, the relativity of space and time to the observer's system of reference, the impossibility of conceiving absolute position or absolute simultaneity, and that mass is a function of velocity. There were three problems of philosophy that seemed to be closely bound up with the physical problems raised by relativity. These were (1) the problem of continuity, (2) the nature of real duration, and (3) the problem of original movement. The doctrine that movement or change is original, and things are a derivation from it or views of it, was curiously in accordance with the principle that mass is a function of velocity.

A discussion followed the paper, opened by Prof. T. P. Nunn, who thought that Dr. Carr had over-emphasized the importance of the principle of relativity for philosophy. It represented a great mathematical advance, threw light on things badly illuminated before, but had not destroyed old views. It had, he agreed, influenced Mr. Russell, but it had not altered his old view of space so much as to make him recognize the equal reality of private space. By private space was not meant psychological space, but the real space to which each individual has access at each of his moments.

Mr. Shelton also thought the importance of the principle of relativity greatly exaggerated, and held that the experiments were explicable in many other ways. All of these were purely scientific, and had no more relation to philosophy than problems of metageometry.

Dr. Wolf developed the view that the whole argument about relativity had originated in Kant's conception of time and space as modes of apprehension. He thought that the paradoxes were really due to a confusion of two different things, namely, the nature of time and space, and the difficulties of measuring time and space. Miss Constance Jones and Miss Oakeley were among the other speakers.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. Egypt Exploration Fund, 4.30.—Recent Discoveries of Papyri, Mr. J. de M. Johnson.  
WED. British Numismatic Soc.—A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and William II.: the Mints of Nottingham and Oxford, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton; 'The Leicester Mint,' Mr. Joseph Young.

#### Science Gossip.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to examine the causes of the disaster to the Empress of Ireland gave its decision on Saturday last at Quebec. The collision was held to be due solely to the fact that the Storstad ported her helm during the fog, and Capt. Kendall was exonerated from all blame, though it was pointed out that he might have given the Storstad a wider berth. The Commissioners state that Mr. Tuftenes, the officer who was in charge of the Storstad at the time of the collision,

"was wrong and negligent in altering his course in a fog, as he undoubtedly did, and that he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on."

The disaster is further described as one which might have happened in the Thames, Clyde, or Mersey, and in no way attributable to any special characteristics of the St. Lawrence waterway. Suggestions are made (1) that all watertight doors and portholes below the top of the watertight bulkheads should be closed during foggy weather; (2) that rafts might be placed on the upper deck which would float automatically when a ship was sinking. Such rafts would have to be attached to the deck firmly enough to prevent their going adrift in bad weather, yet be capable of being loosened in a very short time.

It is also suggested that, by the picking up and dropping of pilots at different points on the St. Lawrence, incoming and outgoing ships might be relieved as far as possible of the necessity of crossing each other.

It was feared, as we mentioned last week, that some members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition had perished. We are glad to learn that a cable has been misconstrued, and, though the details are not clear to us, that the men are no longer regarded as lost.

MRS. EARLE writes with reference to our notice of her book on July 4th:—

"Surely no one could surpass 'the reasonably complete and really systematic dictionary of garden plants and their culture,' Mr. W. Robinson's two books 'English Flower Garden,' reprinted 1911, eleventh edition, and his translation of 'The Vegetable Garden.' They are both, to my mind, perfect; the fault, for many amateurs, is that they are rather expensive (15s.), but well worth the money—only so many people would do anything rather than buy a book that is more than a shilling. At that price 'An Encyclopedia of Gardening,' by Mr. W. P. Wright, is most useful."

Our reviewer acknowledges with gratitude his own heavy debt as a gardener to Mr. Robinson, but cannot for a moment admit that his 'English Flower Garden' is, as a work of reference, "perfect," or anywhere near perfection.

THE REV. OSMOND FISHER, who died on the 12th inst. in his 97th year, was the author of an important work on the 'Physics of the Earth's Crust,' in which he applied mathematical reasoning to the discussion of certain geological problems. As a field-geologist he had done, in his early days, much valuable stratigraphical work in Dorset, Hampshire, and East Anglia, and was a frequent contributor of original papers to scientific journals. Only last year he was awarded the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society; and notwithstanding his age he continued, in his quiet rectory near Huntingdon, to take keen interest in the progress of geological science.

## FINE ARTS

*The Book of Kells.* Described by Sir Edward Sullivan. ('The Studio,' paper 10s. 6d., cloth 12s. 6d.)

THIS is quite the best attempt that has yet been made to give the world some idea of the splendours of the famous Book of Kells. Owing to the way in which it has been treated, it is not the most beautiful MS. in Europe; perhaps that glory may be allowed to the Book of Lindisfarne, with its tall pages, broad edges, and careful preservation; but if the Book of Kells had met with similar good fortune, there can be no doubt that it would have been not only the most interesting (as it now is), but also the most beautiful MS. in the world. No one knows better than Sir E. Sullivan how far even the present attempt to reproduce its colours falls short of the original. Moreover, the reduction in size of the pages greatly affects the dignity of the ornament. To those who know the original not a word need be said; to the public this beautiful reproduction, sold at a moderate price, must prove very welcome, and we anticipate a great sale for the volume. No lover of MS. illuminations can leave his library without it.

The editor has also supplied a learned and careful Introductory Chapter, wherein are discussed all the problems raised by this unique book—its age and style, its provenance and affinities with other MSS.

As regards its date, he is disposed, on the evidence of minute peculiarities, to bring it down somewhat lower than authorities have previously done. The earlier describers, such as Petrie, who had little comparative knowledge, especially of Byzantine art, boldly assigned it to the sixth century. Sir Edward Sullivan inclines to the ninth. The occurrence of leaves giving the symbols of the four Evangelists may support this view, for the present writer searched many monasteries on Mount Athos in vain for any such representations in MSS. earlier than the tenth century. On the other side, it may be held that these pages are not coeval with the text, but added in the course of the decoration of the book, which reached over a long series of years. The only help in discussing the problem which the editor has not utilized is the comparison with St. Chad's Gospel at Lichfield. Here, though the ornamentation is far inferior, the likeness of the script with that of the main hand in the Book of Kells is so striking that they are surely coeval. Henry Bradshaw used to say that he had satisfied himself as to the date of this other book, about 725 A.D. He gave his reasons also, and these may be extant in some of his papers. Relying on this evidence, which greatly impressed students at the time, we are still of opinion that the book was at least begun early in the eighth century, though probably not

finished within it. This "finishing," moreover, was never finished, as the editor has carefully pointed out.

Turning to the style of the ornament, we think the ugly and conventional figures of human beings are plainly to be attributed to Byzantine influence. The early Irish monks were constant pilgrims. Many must have gone to Jerusalem, and on the way seen the splendours of the Eastern churches. We can easily imagine their bringing home with them a trained Byzantine illuminator, who set the Irish genius for imitation going, just as the Franchini brothers in 1740 set the stucco work going, and in both cases the pupils soon went further, and rose higher, than their masters.

The iconography was surely there already, though not so developed as in the churches of Greece and Turkey, where we always have the saint's name in gold letters set beside him. The mosaics of the church of Daphni, near Athens, afford an example familiar to many travellers. These figures became as conventional as the figures of the Pharaohs in Egyptian art. No personal likeness was, or could be, attempted—the dress, the symbols of his office or of his martyrdom were everything. But as art these representations of God and His saints can only be called hideous.

The filling of every panel or empty space with elaborate and intricate ornamentation, richly coloured without any use of gold (which was to be had in plenty), is the prime feature of the volume. In this the absence of floral or leaf designs is remarkable. We find either the use of coloured spots in groups or lines, the most intricate geometrical designs, adapted to every form of field, or the strange elongations and distortions of animal forms, with tongues, legs, and arms which are mere ropes. Even human legs are twisted into knots, not to speak of the treatment of serpents, and even birds, of which hardly one has either the form or colour of any Irish bird. This peculiarity must rather be called wonderful ingenuity than art. The harmony of the colours, which is evidently the result of careful thought, is probably greater now than it was originally, owing to the mellowing produced by centuries of time. But two consecutive pages (Plates XV. and XVI.) show that the illuminator changed his general tone by making red prominent in the first, while it almost disappears in the second page. The enormous number and variety of the initial letters all through the text are justly insisted upon by the editor as unique. It may fairly be said that no one has ever studied them all, or verified the statement that not one of them is repeated through the 340 leaves still extant. There seem to be four or five of them on every page.

The problem of the origin, or parentage, of this wonderful ornamentation is not adequately stated by the editor. It has been assumed, not only by patriots, but also by scholars, to be purely Celtic, and

the highest perfection of what the Celtic race could produce. Any student of archaic anthropology would rather assert that the Celtic influx which has peopled or conquered so many parts of Europe must have been exhausted in numbers, if not in energy, before it reached the fringes of North-West Europe, and that therefore it is probable that even early Ireland is the least Celtic part of that conquest. Here, if anywhere, the earlier population must have been vastly superior in numbers, and must have had the chance of impressing its peculiarities upon its conquerors. In the middle of Europe we do not find that the Celts left any such traces of their artistic taste either in ornamentation or in music. On the fringes—Norway, West Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—we have both beautiful national music and, in some of them, elaborate decoration. Any one who studies the races in the South Pacific knows that the artistic taste which they show in a marked degree belongs not to the higher, but to the lower of these races (the Melanesian). Why should not the earlier races that peopled Ireland have contributed this element to what is called Celtic civilization? It might be well to bring the beautiful decorations of the Solomon Islanders, still in the Stone Age, and of the Eskimos into comparison with this strange book. Possibly its eccentricities might be found to have parallels, not in the work of early Aryan races, but in that of the primitive peoples whom they dispossessed, conquered, destroyed, or even fused with themselves. The Celts were very apt to take credit for the work of others. Do they not even now, as the editor observes, claim as their own the so-called Irish alphabet, and parade it as a national possession, whereas it was borrowed from Latin Europe within the clear light of history?

We have touched but a few of the interesting suggestions to be derived from this beautiful book, but have said enough to commend it to any thoughtful reader.

## THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS AT CANTERBURY.

I.

AFTER an interval of seventy years the British Archaeological Association is holding its Annual Congress at Canterbury during the present week. The meeting is held in co-operation with the Kent Archaeological Society, under the presidency of Mr. Charles E. Keyser and Lord Northbourne, the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff and Mr. Richard Cooke acting as Local Secretaries.

The proceedings opened on Monday with a visit to St. Augustine's College, the ruins of the Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the remains of the early Saxon church of St. Pancras. The members, who numbered about seventy, were welcomed by Bishop Knight, Warden of the College, and were conducted over the buildings by the Rev. R. U. Potts, Sub-Warden. The missionary college of St. Augustine was founded in 1848, and the authorities have proved themselves zealous custodians of the ancient fabric, which before their timely aid was in a deplorable condition.



The members first visited the Museum, and saw some elaborately painted and gilded tabernacle work, probably the remains of some shrine, a mitre and coffin-plate of an early abbot, the coffin-plate of Abbot Scotland (1087), tiles, and carved work. The building in which these and other treasures are stored was erected on the site of the old crypt by Mr. Butterfield. On the steps of the Library were exhibited a large Roman capital found buried in the wall of the Tudor garden, and other defaced pieces of capitals. Mr. Potts then conducted the party to the site of the church, where extensive excavations have been carried on during the last two years, and have revealed some fine masonry of the great central tower, and perhaps the place where at one time the body of St. Augustine was laid. A curious circular piece of masonry was discovered, the object of which has not been determined, and was not clear to the architectural experts of the Association. The progress of the excavations on the south is blocked by a Hospital wash-house, but it is hoped that this may ultimately be removed when funds are forthcoming. The crypt of Abbot Scotland was examined, and its radiating chapels described.

The remains of the church of St. Pancras, which is believed to be the actual ancient idol-house King Ethelbert gave to St. Augustine, were then visited, and the church of St. Martin, which was described by Mr. Woodruff. He pointed out that both these churches were Saxon, and there were only two more of the sort in Kent. The oldest part of St. Martin's was the portion of the chancel extending 18 ft. eastward from the chancel arch. The nave was of later date. The earliest part was usually believed to have been the oratory of Queen Bertha. The font had been described as that in which Ethelbert was baptized, but this was undoubtedly an error. Canon Minns pointed out the tomb of Dean Alford, with the inscription "Deversorium viatoris Hierosolymam proficentis."

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman then entertained the party to tea in the garden of their interesting house, [St. Martin's Priory, which contains some fine panelling and carved Jacobean mantelpieces, but was never connected with any monastery. In the evening, at a reception held at the Guildhall, Mr. Keyser read his Presidential Address, in which he referred to the excellent work of the Kent Archaeological Society, founded in 1857, which has rendered invaluable services to the county. Allusion was made to the condition of the Castle, and Mr. Hazeldine suggested that 1,000*l.* should be raised by subscription to preserve it.

The Dean of Canterbury, who was in the chair, called attention to the splendid work accomplished at the Cathedral. Three towers had become dangerous, stones were falling from them, and 35,000*l.* had been spent under the direction of Mr. Caröe, the architect, and all had been made sound and good. "Becket's Crown" was still in danger, and 5,000*l.* was needed to make it safe.

Mr. Ditchfield spoke of the value of the work done at St. Augustine's College, and of the improved wisdom of the civic authorities, who on one occasion nearly pulled the West Gate down in order that a travelling circus might enter the city in state.

On Tuesday, the 14th, a long day's motor tour to Dover was undertaken. The members first visited Patricbourne Church, which was described by the Rev. H. Knight. Bridge Church, with its carved tympanum, was the next stopping-place, and then Barfreston, a late-Norman building of small size, but exceptionally rich in carved stone-

work. Dover was reached about noon, and the Benedictine priory of St. Martin, now part of Dover College, and the Maison Dieu, were inspected before luncheon. In the afternoon the members visited Dover Castle under the able guidance of Sir Charles Warren, and subsequently the Norman church of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe.

Richborough and Sandwich, which were visited on Wednesday, must be reserved till next week.

### Fine Art Gossip.

At the recent exhibition of the Società delle Belle Arti in Florence the Uffizi Galleries purchased the following lithographs by members of the Senefelder Club: Mr. Brangwyn's 'Work,' Mr. Spencer Pryse's 'Point to Point Races' and 'The Mother,' Mr. John Copley's 'A Grande Dame,' and Miss Ethel Gabain's 'The Striped Petticoat.' At the exhibition at the "Secessione," Rome, the Corsini Gallery purchased Mr. Brangwyn's 'The Return' and Mr. John Copley's 'The Surgeon.'

MR. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, in an interesting short note contributed to *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, tells of investigations for the Byzantine Research Fund at the Coptic site of Wadi Sarga. The origin of the Coptic inhabitation is to be sought in enormous quarry-caves in the limestone cliffs—going back, of course, to distant pre-Christian times. In the main cave the explorers found on an apse of the rock wall at the east end a fresco, described as "admirable," of the Last Supper, of which a tracing in colour has been made; and in a villa near by has been discovered a little fresco of the Three Holy Children in the Furnace, with Damian and Kosmas on either side, which has been detached and brought home.

*The Mariner's Mirror* for July contains a photograph which is worth acquisition by any one interested in old carving—that of the ship carved on a bench-end at East Budleigh. Mr. Geoffrey Callender has a learned and highly interesting article upon it, providing more matter for discussion than will go into a paragraph or two of Gossip. It may suffice to say that he makes out a case for this bench-end being, not, as has been supposed, contemporary with the Raleigh pew in the church, but a bit of true mediæval work.

MISS LAURA E. START has contributed to the "Bankfield Museum Notes" an interesting monograph on Coptic cloths. The patient and delicate workmanship involved, not only in the ornamentation, but also in the actual construction of garments by these early craftsmen, is very well illustrated. One of the most telling triumphs is the weaving of a garment in one piece, by starting the warp the width of the sleeve, widening it abruptly to the full length of the garment, and then, when a sufficient length of this wide cloth had been woven to make the skirt of a tunic, narrowing it again to make the second sleeve.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, which is now holding its Summer Meeting at Derby, visited last Tuesday the Roman station of Wall, where a block of bath-buildings forms the most interesting discovery made in the recent explorations. It comprises an elaborate heating apparatus and hot rooms, a large cold bath and shower-bath, a dressing-room, and several other rooms. The plan, doubtless owing to repeated alterations, is somewhat confused, but the remains are well preserved.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS is objecting to the demolition of Boswell's house, now Nos. 55-56, Great Queen Street, which is contemplated by the Freemasons. The Secretary of the Society, writing to *The Times* on Thursday last, points out that

"the houses are without parallel, as they compose, I think, the earliest domestic building in London which is decorated with pilaster and cornices of classical origin. Both these features, and indeed the whole front, have many exquisite details characteristic of the work of Inigo Jones not found elsewhere."

A STRONG Committee is being formed to organize the Exhibition of Modern Spanish Art which is to open at the Grafton Galleries during the first week in October, and will run until the end of the year. The exhibition will include the 250 works of art by modern Spanish painters and sculptors now being shown at the Brighton Public Art Galleries, and a number of additional works of importance.

A special feature is being made of the work of Anglada, to whom a separate room is being accorded.

### PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 10th inst., the following pictures: Rembrandt School, A Woman Weeping, 1,470*l.* Lawrence, Portrait of an Officer, in military uniform, holding his sword in his right hand, 304*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Melbourne, in red coat and vest, with white stock, 152*l.* 5*s.*; Madame Vestris, in red dress, 220*l.* 10*s.* Sir W. Beechey, Duchess of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg (afterwards Duchess of Kent), with Prince Leiningen and Princess Fedore, the Duchess in white dress, with red scarf, her son on the left, holding a kite; and her daughter on the right, taking her mother's arm, 367*l.* 10*s.* L. de Jongh, Portrait of a Cavalier, in brown dress with slashed sleeves, carrying a standard over his right shoulder, 241*l.* 10*s.* Raeburn, The Misses Murray (Mary Buchanan and Grace Isabella), in black dresses, standing in a landscape, holding a toy-snake, 315*l.*; Lady Gibsons, in white muslin dress, figure turned slightly to the left, 294*l.*; Rev. David Johnstone, D.D., in black gown, with white bands, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Capt. Makgill of Kembach, in scarlet coat with yellow facings, seated in an armchair under a tree, 504*l.*; Mrs. Riddell, in grey dress and black lace shawl, seated, holding her spectacles, 420*l.* B. Bruyn, Peter Heiman, in red embroidered coat with wide ermine collar, holding a pomander in his right hand; and Portrait of his Wife Sibilla Kessel, in dark dress and jewelled head-dress, holding a coral necklace in her right hand (the two wings of a triptych, in one frame), 252*l.* S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, on the left, near a row of tall trees, a castle and buildings on rising ground; in front, a small boat with fishermen drawing their net, 682*l.* 10*s.* Romney, Sir Robert Harland, in plum-coloured coat with black roll collar, holding a book, 390*l.*; Right Hon. John Fenton Cawthorne, in grey coat, seated in a red chair, 556*l.* 10*s.* J. R. Smith, Mrs. Webbe, in light-brown costume and white fichu, large blue hat, and white fur muff, 325*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, 525*l.* J. Russell, Mrs. Morgan and her Daughter, the lady in pale-blue dress, seated, holding on her lap her young child, who holds a spray of flowers in her hand (pastel), 997*l.* 10*s.* Hoppner, Mrs. Cruttwell, in white dress with blue sash, her hands folded on her lap, 252*l.* J. Downman, Countess of Tyroconnel, in grey jacket, white scarf, and black hat with feather (drawing), 168*l.*

### ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. SOTHEYBY sold the following etchings last week: Muirhead Bone, The Great Gantry, Charing Cross, 80*l.* Rembrandt, Landscape with a Sportsman, 82*l.*; Landscape with a Man carrying Milk-pails, 230*l.*; Landscape with a Man driving a Flock of Sheep, 80*l.*; Canal with a Large Boat, 50*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Tuesday last included the following lithographs by J. M. Whistler, the property of Mr. Thomas Way: The Thames, 80*l.*; another impression, 70*l.*; The Little Nude Model, reading, 80*l.*; A Study, 65*l.*; St. Giles Church, 50*l.*; The Toilet, 52*l.*; another impression, touched in white by the artist, 62*l.*

## MUSIC

*Orchestration.* By Cecil Forsyth. "The Musician's Library." (Macmillan & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

THE first thing that strikes one in this volume is the immense amount of information it contains. There is, indeed, some information not of a practical kind, such as details concerning instruments now obsolete; but most of it is useful.

The old cornetto, or soprano trombone, which doubled the soprano part in the opening chorus of Gluck's 'Orfeo' when produced in 1762, is mentioned. This instrument, says Gevaert, was definitely put aside twenty years later. Berlioz, speaking of the revival of 'Orphée' at the Paris Théâtre-Lyrique in 1859, tells how, the cornetto not being known in Paris, this four-part chorus was accompanied by the three trombones, the sopranos singing without any support!

A list is first given of instruments, together with the extreme notes of their compass; and comparing it, say, with Berlioz's 'Treatise,' one can see how, by improvement in the construction of instruments, and in the strings by the agility of the players, certain notes have been added. For instance, the "ordinary compass" of the violin is two notes higher than that given by Berlioz. When, afterwards, the various instruments are described, there are numerous examples from Monteverde down to Mr. Holbrooke (one from 'The Children of Don'), Mr. Percy Grainger, and other modern composers. These examples show the wide range of the author's knowledge, also that with him there is no exalting the present at the expense of the past. Of Mozart he says: "He is the ideal master to study if one wishes to achieve the maximum of effect with the minimum of means." Again, he remarks that it is quite wrong to consider the classical masters as terribly handicapped as regards the brass. We view the matter, he says, "far too much from our own musically developed point of view."

There was gradual increase in the number of horns in the orchestra. During the Haydn-Mozart period two were, as stated, "a fixed element" in the orchestra. Beethoven used four in some works, and Weber's Adagio, at the opening of the 'Freischütz' Overture, is a notable example. Then Wagner adopted eight "as part of his ordinary orchestral method."

Even Beethoven had thoughts of increasing the number. Grillparzer wrote a libretto, 'Melusine,' which Beethoven intended to set to music. The poet told Otto Jahn that the composer begged him to cut out the Hunting Chorus at the beginning, adding: "Weber used four horns, so I should now have really to take eight." This was in 1823, and Wagner, who, as just stated, made it a normal practice, was at that time ten years old.

On p. 121 it is stated that "Mozart (in 'Idomeneo') and Cherubini (in 'Lodoïska') were actually the first composers to use four horns." But what about Handel in 'Giulio Cesare' in which there are two in A and two in D? Again, Mozart's opera was produced at the end of December, 1780, at Munich, and, according to Pohl, a symphony of Haydn's published in 1781 has four horns. Which was first is, therefore, difficult to say, for the dates are very close. Anyhow, Cherubini's opera was not produced until 1791.

There is an interesting statement concerning an old opera, 'Tom Jones,' by Philidor, produced in 1765, which, as mentioned in these columns, was recently revived at Paris. Mr. Forsyth informs us that harmonics in the orchestra appear to have been first used in that work.

The author has much to say about drums. He names the different drum-tunings in Beethoven's works, but curiously says nothing about the striking of two drums at the same time in the Coda of the slow movement of the Ninth Symphony. It was, we believe, a novelty, and may have suggested to Berlioz the "thunder" chords in his 'Symphonie Fantastique.'

Mr. Forsyth mentions Safonoff's clever substitute for the 'Parsifal' bells, namely, a grand piano behind the scenes: the bell-notes to be struck in octaves (great and contra) with the augmented fourths above the higher note of each octave. Berlioz had already suggested striking low octaves on several grand pianos for the bells in the last movement of his 'Symphonie Fantastique.'

With regard to the high trumpet parts in Bach's works, Mr. Forsyth remarks that performers on the trumpet of to-day "generally say that they were not played." Compare this statement with one in Dr. Albert Schweitzer's 'J. S. Bach,' translated by Mr. Ernest Newman (ii. 435):—

"There used to be the most confused opinions current upon the trumpet and upon the technique that Bach demanded of its players; this confusion was ended by the thorough researches of Eichborn. One error in particular needs to be cleared away,—that things were possible on the old natural trumpet that are impossible on the present valve trumpet."

## Musical Gossip.

THE Moody-Manners Company opened their London season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre last Monday evening with Wilhelm Kienzl's 'Der Kükreigen,' which, under the title of 'The Dance of Death,' was produced by this company at Liverpool last January, and noticed in these columns on the 31st of that month. The libretto, with its love-story set in rather a large historical framework, is fairly effective. There are no high lights or deep shades in the music. The composer perhaps knew his limitations, and was satisfied to appeal to a public which enjoys simple melody, especially when, as here, an old Swiss tune is heard throughout the opera as a kind of representative theme. Madame Fanny Moody and Mr.

Frank Christian again undertook the principal parts. There were weak moments on the stage, but the orchestra was unequal to its work.

A Royal College of Music Patron's Fund Orchestral Concert took place at Queen's Hall on the 10th inst. Mr. John Greenwood's tone-poem 'Punchinello' is a clever little work, and the quotation from Hans Andersen explained the merry and mournful sections. Mr. Herbert Howells is young, and that perhaps accounts for the length of his Piano Concerto in c minor, scarcely justified by its contents. Composers, even those who have had experience, get so interested in their work that they often lose all power of self-criticism. Mr. Howells is very earnest, but his individuality is not yet strong, and his developments proved laboured. He played the solo part with skill. Some composers of programme music are loath to name the source of their inspiration, and certainly it is not always necessary. Mr. Percy E. Fletcher's 'Prelude to an Unwritten Symphony' would, however, have proved puzzling without the hints given. The programme, indeed, is somewhat fanciful, but the composer has treated it in the right spirit; the closing Waltz section, into which are woven themes previously heard, is very good.

Mr. Cecil F. G. Cole's scena for baritone, 'Fra Giacomo,' was declaimed by Mr. Charles Knowles with a certain power, though in too studied a manner. Robert Buchanan's poem does not lend itself to musical treatment, so that the composer could not do himself justice.

Sir Charles Stanford conducted the Concerto, but all the other numbers were given under the direction of their respective composers.

GOOD artists are not always good arrangers of programmes. At the concert given by Madame Maria Carreras and Signori Livio Boni (cellist) and Vernon d'Arnalle (baritone), on the 10th inst. at Bechstein Hall, the excellent playing of the first-named in Brahms's Sonata for Piano and 'Cello in E minor created a desire to hear her in an attractive group of short solos. These, however, were placed at the end of a long programme, including eleven songs and five cello solos. Madame Carreras has a sympathetic touch, and sound technique, and she interpreted her part as if absorbed in the music; moreover, the ensemble was satisfactory. That ought always to be so in concerted music, but the greater individuality of a pianist, the more difficult it is to achieve. Signor Boni, a refined player, was successful in the duet and in his solos. Signor d'Arnalle's rendering of airs by Torelli, Gaffi, and Monteverde, and *Lieder* by Schumann, also proved refined, if somewhat lacking in spontaneity.

A RECITAL was given by the pupils of Mr. George Aitken at Bechstein Hall on the 14th inst. It is difficult to form a definite opinion concerning pupils without knowing how long they have been under the guidance of their teacher. One thing, however, is certain: Mr. Aitken looks after interpretation as well as technique. The latter was shown in the bright playing of two duets for two pianos. But though the technique of the two young ladies who were heard in a 'Fantasia' by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, and especially in César Franck's 'Prélude, Chorale, et Fugue,' was not always clear, both understood and felt what they were interpreting. There was a novel feature in the programme—the printing of the various themes of the 'Fantasia.' In the case of new or unfamiliar music such a plan would often be welcome.



LAST week we gave most of the English novelties for the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts. The foreign novelties announced are of considerable interest. In past years Sir Henry Wood has produced a few works by the late Gustav Mahler. Now he promises Six Songs for soprano, Books I. and II. of 'Des Knaben Wunderhorn' for contralto, and 'Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen' for baritone, all of which have orchestral accompaniment; Max Reger's Four Tone Poems after Arnold Boecklin, and Ballet Suite; Master Erich Korngold's 'Sinfonietta,' Op. 5; and a Violin Concerto by Herr Julius Weismann. There will also be a set of 'Futurist Impressions' by Herr Anton von Webern, a friend and disciple of Herr Schönberg's, and this work is said to be "a startling novelty." The String Sextet was the saving of Schönberg: it showed that he could write music, as generally understood. Let us hope that the new composer will also bring a specimen of his work before he became a Futurist.

The young Hungarian School will be represented by MM. Béla Bartók and Ottokar Novacek; the modern French School by César Franck and M. Florent Schmitt. There will also be a Symphonic Poem, 'Dante,' by the interesting Spanish composer Señor Granados.

THE Committee of the Leighton House Chamber Concerts, owing to the success of the first season, announce two series, in the autumn and in the spring of 1915 respectively. The former will take place on October 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th; the first and third at 8.45 in the evening, the second and fourth at 4.45 in the afternoon.

PURCELL'S 'The Fairy Queen,' written within three years of his death, contains some of his finest music. We are glad to learn that performances of it will be given at the Cambridge Theatre on the evenings of December 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, with a matinée on December 7th. The last performance of which there is any record was in 1693. At Cambridge it will be given under the direction of Mr. Clive Carey. Costumes and scenery will be looked after by Miss Sydney Cockerell, and Dr. C. B. Rootham will conduct.

THE Grand Prix de Rome has been won by M. Marcel Dupré, a pupil of M. Widor. He is the son of an organist, and showed talent at an early age. When 14 he wrote an oratorio entitled 'Jacob's Dream.'

THE centenary of Wagner's birth was celebrated by a Wagner Concert at the Riche-lieu Palace Hotel in 1913, and was followed by one in honour of M. Saint-Saëns's seventy-fifth year of musical ability. These concerts induced the directors to give a regular series of chamber concerts on Sunday nights, and the list of works shows that only music of the highest class is performed.

Last Sunday, at the fiftieth concert, the programme included among other things selections from Borodin's 'Prince Igor' and Mr. Percy Grainger's 'Molly on the Shore' and 'Mock Morris.' Mr. Edward van Praag is musical director.

THE nineteenth season of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall will take place on the following Saturdays: October 17th, November 14th and 28th, December 13th; and January 16th and 30th, and February 13th and 27th, 1915.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
MON.—SAT. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.  
MON.—SAT. Moody-Manners Company, Prince of Wales's Theatre

## DRAMA

*The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann.* Edited by Ludwig Lewisohn. Authorized Edition. Vols. III. and IV. (Secker, 5s. each net.)

THESE two volumes contain respectively the 'Domestic Dramas' and the 'Symbolic and Legendary Dramas' of Hauptmann. The classification adopted is not altogether satisfactory, but the usual division of a man's works into chronological periods would be, in this case, misleading. The characteristic feature of Hauptmann's work is emphasized by the fact that 'Hannele' and 'Der Biberpelz' were published in the same year, but a reader who expected a certain continuity of development would be perplexed by finding these two plays in contact. There is no other dramatist who has changed his tools so many times as Hauptmann; there is no dramatist less willing to abandon them when their possibilities have been shown.

Hauptmann, from the very beginning of his creative career, realized to the full—perhaps even overmuch—the problems and the responsibilities raised by heredity and the transmissibility of diseases and temperaments. In a few plays, indeed, he has made this realization the basis of a rigid and uncompromising positivism. In 'The Reconciliation' ('Das Friedensfest'), written in 1890, external forces are not allowed a full measure of triumph. The inheritance of a neurotic disposition is exhibited with extraordinary subtlety, but in the end it is conceded that love may overcome even this difficulty. The problems raised are those of Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' but they are not stated in so inevitable a form. Moreover, the play itself is less clear-cut. Between 'Lonely Lives' (1891) and Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm' there is an obvious and well-known parallelism. Here Hauptmann introduces a favourite theme: the intellectual husband married to a woman who cannot share his interests, but not so utterly in the hands of the past as Rosmer. 'Colleague Crampton' (1892) is in another vein. Hauptmann has a sense of the comic, but he clings, even in a comedy which at times is nearly farcical, to the safe foundations of many of his plays, the inherited temperament and the unequal match. The principal character is an art professor in a German town, a delightful, if intemperate plaything of Fortune. In 'Michael Kramer' (1900) the name-part is filled by an artist in similar circumstance, but there is no comic relief. The play is based on the two themes alone. The lamentation, with which it ends, of Kramer over the corpse of his gifted, but ill-starred son, is as full of lyrical feeling as the wonderful love-scene in 'Before Dawn' ('Vor Sonnenaufgang').

Hauptmann is best known in this country by two of the three plays in the fourth volume. 'Hannele' and 'The

Sunken Bell' have long been known to English readers, and the former has been privately performed in London. The opinions expressed concerning 'Hannele' are sufficiently varied. That our own Censorship should have banned the play was only to be expected. Mr. William Archer, in the Preface to his translation of the play, has described the condemnation it first received. Berlin objected because it was too milk-and-watery, New York because it was too strong. Quite recently the Moscow Censorship prohibited the performance of the play. It is a superficial view, however, which condemns it. 'Hannele' is not merely a psychological study of a high order, it is also great poetry. Around 'The Sunken Bell' (1896) criticism and exegesis have gathered abundantly. The symbolical and personal qualities of the play make it a happy hunting-ground for the moralist, who is conveniently able to vary his deductions in proportion to the strength of his belief in the spiritual nature of Rautendelein, the fairy who enthralled the artist. 'Henry of Auë' ('Der Arme Heinrich'), written six years later than 'The Sunken Bell,' has music, but not the depth of the former. It is a matter-of-fact story in which love, leprosy, and self-sacrifice are the principal features, and in which a miracle provides a happy ending.

The translations in these two volumes are by various hands, but uniformly good. It is regrettable, at any rate from the point of view of English readers, that the characters should speak normally in English, but talk slang of an American order. When Miss Mary Morison's translation of 'Lonely Lives' first appeared in 1900 we pointed out that "Idea-braggarts" was hardly a comprehensible equivalent for "Gesinnungsprotzen," but the rendering remains. Dr. Lewisohn has himself translated 'Henry of Auë' with great skill, although he twice uses the disagreeable word "Italianate" for "verwälscht," which means primarily become foreign, and secondarily Frenchified. It is only with Mr. Meltzer's translation of 'Hannele' that we are dissatisfied; perhaps because Mr. William Archer set a high standard in his own version. The present rendering paraphrases mercilessly, turning the clipped, but comprehensible speech of the peasant folk into the idiom of the transatlantic "tough." After this we can scarcely complain that Mr. Meltzer omits the lines which the drunkard Mattern sings as he enters the hut where his daughter has just died—lines which give the key to his character—or that the last few lines of the play, in which the action returns to earth after an angelic chorus, are equally absent.

The editorial introductions, though they insist perhaps too strongly upon the personal element in Hauptmann's plays, are to be commended.

## 'THE SIN OF DAVID.'

IF "the sin of David" takes the directness of form of the Biblical narrative, it is best narrated in the simple language used in the second book of Samuel. Our opinion that this is the case was confirmed by the performance of Mr. Phillips's play at the Savoy Theatre. It deals with the time of the Civil War, and the sinner is one Sir Hubert Lisle, of fame unblemished in peace as in war before he is sent to command the Commonwealth forces in Fenland. The author has sought to heighten the dramatic situation by introducing his hero in the middle of a meeting of his captains to decide the fate of an officer who has violated a maid, and further makes him give the casting vote which sends the culprit to his death. This and other efforts to intensify the action by extraneous means are largely responsible for the failure of the play. The guilty love is born to the sound of the musketry which seals the fate of the condemned man; a storm without keeps pace with the rising passion between the man and woman; and it is his host and most renowned officer that he sends to his death in order to legalize his adultery. Further, as soon as he has succumbed to temptation his hand and eye combine fatefully to make him read from the Bible the account of his fore-runner in crime; and finally he is called forth to battle as the child of his guilty love sickens to death. A Milton might have used these coincidences as accessories to his text; they detract from the interest in the hands of Mr. Phillips, though the beauty of his blank verse occasionally lifts us above them.

The actors were placed at a great disadvantage. When the plot—even the words—called insistently for swift action, Mr. Irving was kept dallying over the enunciation of lines which thereby became only specious. Had it been grand opera, convention might have made us more tolerant. Miriam Lewes had a better chance, of which she availed herself to the full; but even she often seemed a marionette—hanging suspended at the author's will. Two actors alone attained to full dignity—Mr. A. B. Imeson as the man condemned before the play itself was properly under way, and Mr. Henry Vibart, whose puritanical austerity was impressive.

## 'GHOSTS' AT THE HAYMARKET.

THE education of our monitors goes on apace. After twenty-three years the censorship of 'Ghosts' has been removed. Another quarter of a century may see the Censors transferring their powers of suppression to the innuendoes of musical comedy and farce, and the seductive veiling which passes for clothing in Revues. While witnessing the first public performance of 'Ghosts' last Tuesday afternoon we wondered afresh why Mr. Grein had to bear so much in his endeavours to secure freedom for this particular play. Was it because it shows

so conspicuously the evils of concealment? Did former Censors feel that it was a personal reflection on their official ways?

Partial suppression, like partial truth, is ever the most pernicious, so we are particularly thankful that now, when we have many dramatic societies ready to produce unlicensed plays, 'Ghosts' has been removed from a class which may have powers of attraction for the morbid playgoer. For such people Ibsen is, no doubt, unhealthy, but so is much of the Old Testament.

The cast last Tuesday was the same as in recent performances at the Court Theatre, so that a high level of excellence was assured; but we feel compelled to mention Mr. J. Fisher White's masterly performance as Pastor Manders. We were as convinced of the man's absolute sincerity and conformity with his own ideal of life as we were of that narrow-minded self-assurance which is often the defect of these qualities.

## Dramatic Gossip.

MR. ARTHUR ECKERSLEY's one-act farce, 'A Collection will be Made,' now being produced as a curtain-raiser to 'The Duke of Killiecrankie' at the Garrick, is decidedly amusing. It concerns a curate in a Riviera hotel who is taken for an eminent detective, and bribed by various people who desire his silence at all costs.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AND MARY MOORE are producing at the Criterion in September 'Sir Richard's Biography,' a comedy in three acts by Mr. Wilfred Coleby, who wrote 'The Head Master' in collaboration with Mr. Edward Knoblauch. Mr. Sam Sothorn, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Dorothy Bell are among the members of the cast. The piece is to be preceded by an adaptation of a successful Grand Guignol one-act play by M. Max Maurey.

OWING to the continued success of 'Pygmalion,' Sir Herbert Tree is not withdrawing the piece at the end of this week, as previously announced. The last performance will not take place until next Friday evening.

MRS. PERCY DEARMER is producing Prof. Murray's translation of the 'Rhesus' at the Court Theatre in October for the Poetic Drama Centre of the Poetry Society. The cast will include Gertrude Kingston as Athena, Mr. Franklyn Dyall as Hector, and Mr. Acton Bond as Leader of the Chorus.

IN Mr. Louis N. Parker's stage version of 'David Copperfield' at His Majesty's Theatre, Ada King, who will be remembered for her performance in 'Hindle Wakes,' is to play Mrs. Gummidge. Sir Herbert Tree will impersonate both Daniel Peggotty and Wilkins Micawber.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES ROBERTSON announces a farewell tour to America and Western Canada, opening at Detroit on September 28th. His repertory will consist of three plays: 'Hamlet,' 'The Light that Failed,' and 'Cæsar and Cleopatra.' Laura Cowie is to be the leading lady.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. R. S.—A. P.—F. C.—G. S.—I. O.—D. C. B.—G. M.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 91.]

## LIBRARIANS and READERS ABROAD

will find that the perfect system, the large expert staff, and the great experience of The Times Book Club can help them as no other organization is able to do.

The Export Department is splendidly organized for dealing with orders from abroad.

## Enquiries invited for old, rare, and out-of-print Books

AN AMERICAN BUYER writes:—

"I cannot refrain from expressing my very great gratification at the successful and prompt result of your efforts to secure for me the books desired. I have been trying for many months to find them, both in this country and in Europe, before applying to you, and your success after so many others had failed convinces me that you have unusual facilities at your command. Please accept my very hearty thanks."

WE PAY OCEAN FREIGHT on parcels of £20 value and over. A Buyer Abroad thus pays the same price as a purchaser in London.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

## The Times Book Club

(The Largest Bookshop in the World)

376 to 384, Oxford Street, London, W.

## INFATUATION

6s. by 6s.  
MARCUS KNOX.

INFATUATION, by MARCUS KNOX, is a work of remarkable promise and considerable insight, distinguished alike by natural writing and vivid realism.

The main theme concerns the love of a young and beautiful English girl for an Italian priest who is devoted to his faith, and the author pictures with tragic stress the sacrifice that both make by their complete surrender to the claims of the higher life.

The great problem raised in this book will certainly provoke acute controversy, dealing as it does with a vital aspect of the eternal conflict between the spirit and the flesh. The author depicts with rare and convincing skill the clash of passion with faith, the war of temperaments; and throughout the pages of an arresting story he weaves a thread of excitement, adventure, and sustained interest.

In dealing with deep and debatable questions of sex Mr. Knox writes with fearless courage and complete sincerity; moreover his characters are drawn with a knowledge born of experience: in a word, they are real. He has given us a book that will compel thought and provoke interest, a volume that must by no means be overlooked; a story that every man and woman should read.

H. VERNON CAREY.

Publishers:

ROBERT ASHLEY,  
c/o ALEX. KOCH & SONS,  
44, Doughty Street, W.C.



# Bradshaw's School Directory.

BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY is published every month in Bradshaw's Guide for Great Britain, and summaries are included every month in Bradshaw's Continental Guide and Bradshaw's Manchester A B C Guide. These are publications used daily by thousands of people throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, and the Continental Bradshaw in addition is to be found in every pleasure resort and important City in Europe. Inquiries as to the placing of pupils reach the Publishers from all parts of the world, and the pupils in question are referred, whenever suitable, to the Schools subscribing. No fees or commissions are charged for the services rendered either to the inquirers or to the schools where pupils may be placed. The publicity thus offered to schools is genuine and widespread, and in relation to the prices charged cannot be equalled. Principals of Schools are invited to apply for further details to

THE MANAGER,

Bradshaw House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

*The following are some of the Schools included in the Directory:—*

## BOYS' SCHOOLS.

- BEDFORD.—MODERN SCHOOL.**  
For Professional, Commercial Life, and Engineering. Fees from 50 gns. C. W. Kaye, M.A. Oxon.
- BLACKHEATH.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.**  
Preparation for the Universities or Commerce. Fees from £53. A. C. Wire, B.A. F.R.G.S.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTE, near Stirling.**  
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from £50.
- ELLESMERE.—S. OSWALD'S.**  
Sound education at moderate fees. £39 a year.
- FOLKESTONE.—FELTONFLEET.**  
In best part of Folkestone. Preparation for Public Schools and Navy. Fees £80. G. A. Nettleton, M.A. Oxon, and H. B. Jeffery, B.A. Cantab.
- HARROGATE.—PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.**  
11 acres of grounds. Thorough teaching. Fees from £42. Walter S. Hill, F.R.G.S. F.R.Met.S.
- RAMSGATE.—ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.**  
A Church of England Public School. Fees £75. Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
- ST. BLAISE, near Neuchâtel.—VILLA VERTE RIVE.**  
International College for Boys. Special attention to Modern Languages. M. H. Montandon-Bruck.
- SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA, near Bournemouth.—PEMBROKE LODGE.**  
Preparatory School, stands high in 4 acres of ground. G. Meakin, M.A.
- VILLENEUVE-MONTREUX.—CHELTONIA.**  
English Preparatory School. English Games and Winter Sports. E. James Fox.

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

- BRIGHTON.—WESTCOMBE.**  
Thorough Education by Graduates and Trained Teachers. The Misses Stevens.
- BRIGHTON, Hove.—ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE.**  
Special attention to Music, Art, and Languages. The Misses Cadwallader and Marsland.

- DIEPPE.—LE PLEIN AIR.**  
Staff and instruction entirely French. Domestic course. Miss Fritton.
- DOLLAR INSTITUTE, near Stirling.**  
Beautiful situation, bracing climate. Fees from £50.
- DRESDEN PENSIONNAT, Willrich.**  
Limited number. Individual attention. Sports encouraged. Miss Dora Henning.
- EDINBURGH, Grange.—STRATHEARN COLLEGE.**  
Private School of Cookery, House-keeping, &c., for the daughters of Gentlemen. Miss Mitchell, First-class diplômée and médallist.
- KINGSGATE, Thanet.—BRONDESBURY.**  
High-class School for Girls. Physical, Mental, and Moral Development of each Pupil Studied. Miss Galloway, Newnham College.
- LAUSANNE.—LA BERGERONETTE.**  
Special facilities for Languages, Music, Art, &c. Fees from 70 gns. Miss Nicholas.
- LAUSANNE.—SIGNAL LE MANOIR.**  
First-class Finishing School. Every facility for Modern Languages, Arts, Music, and Sports. Mme. Henri Vivet.
- LUGANO.**  
First-class Boarding School for Young Ladies. Well known, and especially recommended for the teaching of languages. Mlle. J. M. Cunier.
- OUCHY-LAUSANNE.—ROSENECK.**  
First-class Finishing School, Music, Painting, &c.
- SEASCALE.—CALDER SCHOOL.**  
Efficient staff, including mistress for Gymnastics and Games. Departments for Junior and Senior Girls. Fees from £54. The Misses Wilson, Newnham College, Cambridge, and The Training College Cambridge.
- TORBAY, TORQUAY.—LAURISTON HALL SCHOOL.**  
Entire charge of children from abroad. Beautiful situation. The Misses Viccars.
- VEVEY.—LES CHARMETTES.**  
On the Lake of Geneva. Agreeable family life. All educational advantages. Fees £70. Mlle. Moulin, directrice diplômée.
- WEIMAR, Lisztstrasse, 33.**  
Thorough education in Modern Languages, Music, &c. Highest English references. Terms 70l. per annum.

From its foundation in 1849,

## NOTES AND QUERIES

Has devoted much space to the tracing of familiar or half-remembered lines of Poetry, and during its existence of more than Sixty Years it has been the means of identifying the writers of some thousands of such lines.

In the **TENTH SERIES** (complete in Twelve Volumes, January, 1904, to December, 1909, price 10s. 6d. each Volume with Index; General Index to the Twelve Volumes, 10s. 6d.) will be found Articles discussing, and in the great majority of cases tracing to their author, the following

# QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn  
A rose-red city half as old as Time  
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree  
An Austrian army awfully arrayed  
An open foe may prove a curse  
And the dawn comes up like thunder  
As if some lesser God had made the world  
Attain the unattainable  
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull  
Better an old man's darling  
Black is the raven, black is the rook  
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred  
Build a bridge of gold  
But for the grace of God there goes John  
Bradford  
But when shall we lay the ghost of the  
brute?  
Could a man be secure  
Do the work that's nearest  
Dutton slew Dutton  
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-  
maticam  
Equal to either fate  
Even the gods cannot alter the past  
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate  
Fighting like devils for conciliation  
From what small causes great events do  
spring  
Genius is a promontory jutting out into  
the infinite  
God called up from dreams  
Great fleas have little fleas  
Habacuc est capable de tout  
He who knows not, and knows that he  
knows not  
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stenches  
I shall pass through this world but once  
Idols of the market-place  
If lusty love should go in search of beauty  
In marriage are two happy things allowed  
In matters of commerce the fault of the  
Dutch  
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?  
La vie est vaine  
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes  
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent  
Love in phantastick triumph sat  
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister  
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois  
dans mon verre  
Music of the spheres  
Needles and pins, needles and pins  
Nor think the doom of man reversed for  
thee  
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!  
Oh tell me whence Love cometh  
On entre, on crie  
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum  
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his  
teeth  
Pitt had a great future behind him  
Plus je connais les hommes  
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes  
Praises let Britons sing  
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-  
houses  
Quam nihil ad genium  
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles  
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is  
cursed  
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast  
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine  
The hand that rocks the cradle  
The heart two chambers hath  
The King of France and forty thousand  
men  
The toad beneath the harrow knows  
The virtue lies in the struggle  
The world's a bubble  
There are only two secrets a man cannot  
keep  
There is a lady sweet and kind  
There is a sweetness in autumnal days  
There is on earth a yet auguster thing  
There is so much good in the worst of us  
These are the Britons, a barbarous race  
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst  
This too shall pass away  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear  
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée  
To see the children sporting on the shore  
Two men look out through the same bars  
Two shall be born a whole wide world  
apart  
Upon the hills of Breedon  
Vivit post funera virtus  
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile  
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here  
What dire offence from am'rous causes  
springs!  
Wherever God erects a house of prayer  
With equal good nature, good grace, and  
good looks  
Write me as one who loves his fellow-  
men  
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

## NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication for Literary Men and General Readers.

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.;  
or free by post to any part of the World, 4½d.

Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months. 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including Index and Postage.

\*. The Numbers of NOTES AND QUERIES referring to any of the above QUOTATIONS can be obtained separately, price 4½d. each Number, post free to any part of the World.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. E.C.



## Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—A. Clement's Inn, W.

AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY  
BRITISH SUBJECTS.

## THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING  
THE UNION JACK.

SUPPLEMENT TO  
NOTES AND QUERIES  
FOR JUNE 30, 1900.

Price 4d.; by post 4½d.

Containing an Account of the Flag, Reprinted June, 1908.  
WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATION according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office,  
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## COBBETT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By LEWIS MELVILLE.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

For JULY 6, 13, 27; AUGUST 3, 17, 24; and SEPTEMBER 7, 1913.

Price for the Seven Numbers, 2s. 4d.; or free by post, 2s. 7d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,  
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	91
BRADSHAW'S SCHOOL DIRECTORY .. .. .	89
CASSELL & Co. .. .. .	67
CATALOGUES .. .. .	66
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS .. .. .	91
DENT & SONS .. .. .	68
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	65
ENO'S FRUIT SALT .. .. .	91
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	65
FRANCIS & Co. .. .. .	90
MACMILLAN & Co. .. .. .	68
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	67
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	66
NASH .. .. .	67
NEW-CHURCH PRESS .. .. .	91
PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR .. .. .	68
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	66
SATURDAY REVIEW .. .. .	91
SHIPPING .. .. .	91
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	65
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	66
TIMES BOOK CLUB .. .. .	88
TYPE-WRITING, &c. .. .. .	66
WARD & LOCK .. .. .	92

## Shipping.

Under Contract with H.M. Government.  
**P & O** Mail and Passenger Services.  
EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALASIA, &c.  
Conveying Passengers and Merchandise to  
ALL EASTERN PORTS.  
P & O Offices { Northumberland Avenue, W.C., } LONDON.  
                  { 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., }

## DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.  
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

VISITORS TO LONDON (AND RESIDENTS)  
SHOULD USE DARLINGTON'S

## London and Environs.

By E. C. COOK & Sir Ed. T. COOK.

Sixth Edition, Revised, 6s.  
30 Maps and Plans. 30 Illustrations.  
"Very emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic*.  
"A brilliant book."—*Times*.  
"Particularly good."—*Academy*.  
"Best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 3s. 6d.  
**PARIS, LYONS, and the RIVIERA.**

60 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.

## NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.  
**DEVON and CORNWALL.**

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.  
**NORTH DEVON and NORTH CORNWALL.**

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.  
**SOUTH DEVON and SOUTH CORNWALL.**

1/- **THE MOTOR-CAR ROADBOOK**  
and Hotels of the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Sidmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Newquay, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Cheltenham, Landrindon Wells, Brecon, Ross, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Betsi-y-Coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, the Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

*Darlington Handbooks, 1s. each.*  
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & Co. London: SIMPSON'S.  
New York and Paris: BRENTANO'S.  
RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

## New-Church Press,

Limited.

Sole Agents for the Publications of the  
Swedenborg Society, at

"THE BOOK-ROOM,"

1, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.

## Works of Swedenborg.

- HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS AND  
HELL, from 'Things Heard and Seen.'  
(396 pp.) 2s.  
THE APOCALYPSE REVEALED, in  
which are disclosed the hidden things  
therein foretold. (912 pp.) 2s. 6d.  
THE INTERCOURSE OF THE SOUL  
AND THE BODY. (64 pp.) 9d.  
ANGELIC WISDOM CONCERNING  
THE DIVINE LOVE AND WISDOM  
(214 pp.) 1s. 6d.  
ANGELIC WISDOM CONCERNING  
THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE.  
(328 pp.) 2s.  
THE FOUR LEADING DOCTRINES  
OF THE NEW CHURCH. (375 pp.) 2s.  
(The Lord, the Sacred Scripture,  
Life, Faith).  
THE DOCTRINE OF USES. 9d.  
ACCOMPANIMENT OF SWEDENBORG'S  
THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS.  
(774 pp.) 2s. 6d.

The above prices are post free.

COVENTRY PATMORE wrote:—"I never  
tire of reading Swedenborg; he is un-  
fathomably profound and yet simple."  
HENRY WARD BEECHER said:—"No  
man can know the theology of the  
nineteenth century who has not read  
Swedenborg."

Order through your Bookseller, or direct from  
NEW-CHURCH PRESS, LIMITED,  
1, BLOOMSBURY STREET, LONDON, W.C.

THE  
SATURDAY REVIEW

Since its foundation, in  
1855, the **SATURDAY  
REVIEW** has been noted  
for the vigour of its com-  
ments on POLITICS and  
AFFAIRS OF THE  
DAY, and for the brilliance  
and independence of its criti-  
cism of LITERATURE,  
MUSIC, ART and the  
DRAMA. Its reviews of  
the latest books are contri-  
buted by critics who are  
authorities on their subjects,  
and are always varied and  
up to date. Signed articles  
of general interest by writers  
of the first rank also form a  
feature of each issue.

**EVERY SATURDAY, SIXPENCE.**  
10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

## THE EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for  
**OVER FORTY YEARS.**

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable aperient which will, by natural means, get  
rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

It can be Safely Used every day even by Invalids and Children.  
The Best of all Household Remedies at all Times.

Gentle and safe in its action, it does not cause griping or weakness. Always keep it in  
the house or in your travelling bag in readiness for emergencies.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.**

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

# WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST

## NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION

FROM ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS

### BLAKE'S BURDEN

"Mr. Bindloss knows his Canada, and draws the scenes there with power and effect. The course of the story is capably directed."—*Scotsman*.

Harold Bindloss

### THE PATHWAY (4th Edition)

"The Pathway is finely told and Gertrude Page's countless admirers will be charmed with it. There is always something wholesome and bracing in her Rhodesian stories, like the land itself, the land she loves so well and describes so brilliantly."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Gertrude Page

### THE MASTER OF MERRIPIT

"A rattling good tale which is likely to prove itself one of the best novels of adventure of the year."—*Standard*.

Eden Phillpotts

### THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL

"Through Folly's Mill has a strong plot cleverly drawn and carefully worked out. The story is well written, and will enhance the reputation of these very popular writers."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

A. and C. Askew

### MAX LOGAN (2nd Edition)

"Mr. Paul Trent tells a tale like this well. He has a narrative style that grips and interests, and we are grateful to him for a real and enjoyable story."—*Morning Post*.

Paul Trent

### TRADER CARSON

"Trader Carson is a story crowded with thrills without being melodramatic. It is the sort of tale one wants to read at a sitting, and yet return to again and again for a further taste of gay adventure."—*Liverpool Courier*.

John Barnett

### BOSAMBO OF THE RIVER

"Mr. Edgar Wallace's stories of the West Coast are always welcome, and his latest will be as popular as any of its predecessors, for the masterful methods of Mr. Commissioner Sanders are an abiding delight."—*Referee*.

Edgar Wallace

### AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS (3s. 6d.)

"A thoroughly enjoyable story, without a dull page, and in the front rank of the author's work. Plot and characterization are equally good."—*Financial Times*.

Joseph Hocking

### THE GOLDEN LADY

"The story is told with all the delightful unflagging humour of which Mr. Atkey is capable, and we thoroughly recommend it."—*Globe*.

Bertram Atkey

### THE HEIR TO THE THRONE

"This is a well-written and stirring romance in the author's best manner."—*Irish Times*.

A. W. Marchmont

### THE YEARS OF FORGETTING (2nd Edition)

"Every chapter contains some splendid examples of powerful writing. It is one of those rare books which makes its impress upon the brain not easily forgotten by any reader."—*Western Mail*.

Lindsay Russell

### THE SIX RUBIES (3s. 6d.)

Palpitates with life and energy, and shows Mr. Forman in quite a new vein. Never has he written anything more exciting.

Justus Miles Forman

### LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

"A story that will delight this author's numerous admirers. It is told rapidly and vividly, and based on a plot of careful and clever construction."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

Florence Warden

### THE HOUSE OF MAMMON

Packed full with incident. A vivid rapidly moving story in which mystery and romance are skilfully blended.

Fred M. White

### THE MAKER OF SECRETS

"An exciting story of the kind that Mr. Le Queux knows so well how to tell. Thrills and surprises in plenty."—*Daily Mail*.

Wm. Le Queux

### THE HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER

A fascinating romance of love and mystery. A more holding or romantic piece of imagery has never been written by the author.

Louis Tracy

## THE JULY WINDSOR

Includes a Powerful Complete Story by

JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

and a further instalment of

SIR H. RIDER HAGGARD'S

Picturesque Romance of African Adventure

THE HOLY FLOWER

NOTABLE STORIES BY

HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE

KATHARINE TYNAN  
EDGAR WALLACE  
DORNFORD YATES

R. S. WARREN BELL  
C. G. D. ROBERTS  
ALBERT KINROSS

Finely illustrated Articles on

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

CRICKET, BY M. C. BIRD

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD., SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

## WARD, LOCK & CO.'S SHILLING GUIDE-BOOKS.

These little red handbooks, which have long been recognized as the best and cheapest of the kind, are familiar in every part of the British Isles. To thousands of tourists at home and abroad a "Ward, Lock" is as indispensable a companion as a travelling-bag.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aberystwyth  
Aldborough-on-Sea  
Anglesey and N. Wales  
Bangor, Carnarvon, &c.  
Barmouth, Dolgelly, &c.  
Barnstaple and N.W. Devon  
Bath, Wells, Cheddar, &c.  
Bettws-y-Coed, Snowdon, &c.  
Bexhill and District  
Bideford, Clovelly, &c.  
Bognor, Selsey, &c.  
Bournemouth and District  
Brecon and S. Wales  
Bridlington and District  
Bridport, West Bay, &c.  
Brighton and Hove  
Broadstairs and N.E. Kent  
Bude and N. Cornwall  
Budleigh Salterton  
Buxton and the Peak  
Canterbury and N.E. Kent  
Cardiff and S. Wales  
Carmarvon and North Wales  
Channel Islands and adjoining Coast of France  
Chichester and S.W. Sussex  
Clevedon, Portishead, &c.  
Colwyn Bay  
Cowway, Deganwy, &c.  
Criccieth and Cardigan Bay  
Cromer  
Dartmoor  
Dawlish and S.E. Devon  
Deal, Walmer, Sandwich, &c.  
Dover, St. Margaret's Bay, &c.  
Dovercourt, Harwich, &c.  
Eastbourne, Seaford, &c.  
Exeter and S.E. Devon  
Exmouth and District  
Falmouth and S. Cornwall  
Felixstowe and District  
Filey, Flamborough, &c.  
Folkestone, Sandgate, &c.  
Fowey and S. Cornwall  
Harrigate and District  
Hastings, St. Leonards, &c.  
Hereford and the Wye Valley  
Herne Bay, Whitstable, &c.  
Hythe, Littlestone, &c.  
Ifracombe and N. Devon  
Isle of Man  
Isle of Wight  
Lake District, The  
Leamington and District  
Littlehampton, Arundel, &c.  
Liverpool, Birkenhead, &c.  
Llandrindod Wells, &c.  
Llandudno and N. Wales  
Llangollen, Corwen, Bala, &c.  
London and Environs  
Loose and S. Cornwall  
Lowestoft and District  
Lyme Regis and District  
Lynton and Lynmouth  
Malvern and District  
Margate, Westgate, &c.  
Matlock and District  
Minehead, Exmoor, &c.  
Newquay and N. Cornwall  
Nottingham and District  
Paignton and S. Devon  
Penmaenmawr and North Wales  
Penzance and West Cornwall  
Plymouth and South-West Devon  
Pwllheli and Cardigan Bay  
Ramsgate and N.E. Kent  
Rhyll and North Wales  
Rhyl and District  
St. Ives and West Cornwall  
Scarborough and District  
Seaford, Lewes, &c.  
Seaton and District  
Sheringham, Kintons, &c.  
Sherwood Forest  
Sidmouth and South-East Devon  
Southwold and District  
Stratford-upon-Avon  
Swanage, Corfe, &c.  
Teignmouth and District  
Tenby and South Wales  
Thames, The  
Torquay and District  
Towyn, Aberdovey, &c.  
Wales, North (N. Section)  
Wales, North (S. Section)  
Wales, South  
Warwick, Kenilworth, &c.  
Weston-super-Mare  
Weymouth and District  
Whitby, Robin Hood's Bay  
Worcester and District  
Worthing and South-West Sussex  
Wye Valley  
Yarmouth and District

### SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Deeside, &c.  
Edinburgh and District  
Glasgow and the Clyde  
Highlands, The  
Inverness and the Northern Highlands  
Oban and the Western Highlands

### IRELAND.

Antrim (County), Giant's Causeway, &c.  
Belfast, Mourne Mountains, &c.  
Cork, Glengarriff, &c.  
Donegal Highlands  
Dublin, Bray, Wicklow, &c.  
Killarney and South-West Ireland  
Londonderry & Co. Donegal

## HALF-CROWN HANDBOOKS.

Indispensable to Travellers on the Continent.

### Continental.

BELGIUM  
HOLLAND  
NORWAY  
PARIS & ENVIRONS  
ROME  
SWITZERLAND

### British.

ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT  
LONDON AND ENVIRONS  
NORTH WALES (Northern and Southern Sections combined)



# THE ATHENÆUM

## Travel and Holiday Books.

No. 4525.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914.

## HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
SOME TRAVEL BOOKS (A Traveller at Forty; Peeps into Picardy; The Log of a Snob; Motoring)	93-94
TOURING GUIDES .. .. .	94
GEORGE MEREDITH (The Shaving of Shagpat; Richard Feverel) .. .. .	95
SOCIAL STUDIES (Bridget Considine; Sylvia Saxon; Freedom; The Bale-Fire; The Chance Child; Patience Tabernacle) .. .. .	95-96
STORIES OF THE OUTLANDS (The Greenstone Door; A Stepdaughter of the Prairie; Kerno, a Stone; The Youngest World; Battle Royal; The Lure of Islam) .. .. .	96-97
MODERN PROBLEMS (The Caddis-Worm; The Woman Alone; Little Faithful; The Residency; Burnt Offerings; Reality) .. .. .	97-98
CRIMES AND MYSTERIES (The House round the Corner; The Crime Doctor; The White Vampire; In a County Asylum; The Double House; Diane of the Green Van; Lady Ursula's Husband; The Six Rubies) .. .. .	98-99
FRENCH LIFE (Jean Gilles, Schoolboy; Me as a Model) .. .. .	99
SHORT STORIES (The Judge's Chair; Crab Apples; More Tabloid Tales; A Mixed Basket) .. .. .	99-100
ANTHONY THE ABSOLUTE—THE LAST SHOT .. .. .	100
HOLIDAY READING AND CHEAP EDITIONS .. .. .	100

## SOME TRAVEL BOOKS.

WE begin our Supplement with a variety of travel, adding to the experiences of an American journalist and an English yachtsman an account of a little-known but charming part of France, and a practical book for the man who seeks a motor-car.

Mr. Dreiser's title, 'A Traveller at Forty,' does not tell us much, but when we learn that he is an American newspaper-man whose first novel, published some ten years ago, was suppressed on account of its plain-spoken discussions of American life, we expect to be entertained. Such a one, when he sets himself to criticize England, France, Germany, Italy, and Holland, should administer something of the same shock of delight as came to us when the Innocents first went abroad. Mr. Dreiser does not fulfil the highest anticipations. His chronicle of travel, in fact, may prove a trifle dull, except to those who are attracted or

*A Traveller at Forty.* By Theodore Dreiser. (Grant Richards, 12s. 6d. net.)

*Peeps into Picardy.* By W. D. Craufurd and E. and E. A. Manton. (Simpkin & Marshall, 3s. 6d. net.)

*The Log of a Snob.* By Percy F. Westerman. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

*Motoring.* By A. E. Berriman. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

instructed by his descriptions of night-life in the various capitals and his gastronomic experiences. The traveller, however, as was to be expected, is lively and independent in his criticisms, both of his own country and others. In England, he observes, the trains are run for the people, not the people for the trains. It is otherwise in America, where the form of Republicanism has not yet produced the millennium. Not that he despairs of his country in the least, for he holds that the future of the world lies upon the knees of Germans and Americans, as the most "forceful" people of the present day.

"America is a changing country. In due time, after all the hogs are fed or otherwise disposed of, a sense of government of the people for the people will probably appear. It has made only the barest beginning as yet."

The English people are evidently an insoluble problem to Mr. Dreiser. Though regarding himself as a sceptic, he has apparently swallowed whole the usual American fiction which represents the English as a decadent race, hopelessly effete—a theory much advertised abroad, but, as it seems to us, altogether at variance with the facts of our national life and achievements, social, literary, commercial, and military. But self-assertion is too commonly mistaken for vitality, noise and push for "forcefulness," and self-restraint for weakness. It is amusing to see Mr. Dreiser honestly endeavouring to fit his experiences in with his preconceived notions. He is led to some contradictory conclusions. At one time we are told that our "damp, gray climate produces a muggy sort of soul," combined with a certain "meaty solidarity"; at another that the English are lacking in vigour and vitality; and then, again, that England is a pleasant land of great thoughts and great verse; that we are all mind, prejudices, and poetic longing, and the most forcefully intellectual nation in the world. The following passage is more instructive, affording as it does an instance of the effect produced by the literature of our great ones and its value as a national asset, often forgotten by so-called practical people:—

"As we sped along first came Wordsworth into my mind, and then Thomas Hardy. ... England owes so much to William Wordsworth, I think. So far as I can see, he epitomized in his verses this sweet, simple hominess that tugs at the heart-strings like some old call that one has heard before. My father was a German, my mother of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, and yet there is a pull here in this Shakespearean—Wordsworthian—Hardyesque world which is precisely like the call of a tender mother to a child. I can't resist it. I love it; and I am not English, but radically American."

After visiting the restaurants of Paris Mr. Dreiser saw Rome and Florence, and by the time he reached Venice was as tired of churches and "fed up on art" as his countrymen usually are, and says so as frankly. Brand-new Berlin made him feel more at home, and he admired the vigour of the Prussians. "They go us one better in economy, energy, endurance, and thoroughness" is his verdict. The frequent misspelling of the names of Oxford colleges, and the appearance of an Irish knight under the alternative titles of "Sir Scorp" and "Lord Scorp," may irritate the fastidious. Mr. Dreiser, we think, expresses fairly the somewhat confused and superficial verdicts of the average American who "does Yurup" in a hurry.

The Englishman whose knowledge of Picardy is confined to Boulogne and Calais, and perhaps to Amiens, misses much that lies at his door, and he should, if he wishes to see more of an interesting country, provide himself with 'Peeps into Picardy.' If he be not too fastidious a traveller, and not afraid of hot roads in summer-time, he will thank the authors of this excellent handbook for introducing him to dozens of places where Englishmen are rare visitors.

Mr. Craufurd, in a volume which is handy for the pocket, has contrived to give us a great deal more about Picardy than can be found in any other English work, and we hope that he will carry out his intention to provide further information of the same kind. Here he professes to give only a glance at Picardy, but the reader who picks up the book will find much knowledge packed into a small space, and will at once be interested in the history of those places which were most nearly connected with the English during their occupation of this little bit of Northern France. It is true that Mr. Craufurd deals with only a few towns out of the many which well repay a visit, and there is plenty of material for another volume.

When we leave Calais we begin with pleasant talk of the little towns of Guines and Ardres—the head-quarters of the French and English kings at the time of the meeting on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. We are then taken on to Tournai, Lillers, Lillers, Wimereux, Wimille, and Boulogne. Afterwards we not only see Le Touquet (a place which the English have to all appearances reconquered) and Le Crotoy, but also hear all about Abbeville and Cr  cy before we go on to St. Riquier and Amiens, and one or two little places close to that city.

There is one defect in the book—the absence of a map on a large scale.

Mr. Craufurd, it is true, tells us where we can get the sheets of the French maps; but that is a very different thing from having a really good map ready to hand. What we look for is a map which would give all the roads and all places named, and this his little sketch-map fails to do. We doubt if one person in a hundred knows where Picardy begins and ends; and surely the map ought to show this. There is a misprint in the name of Puvis de Chavannes; and we suppose that when Sterne is called "the witty Dean" there is some confusion between Sterne and Swift.

As a vehicle for humour the gaucheries of the clumsy yachtsman are worn rather threadbare by now, and 'The Log of a Snob,' a book of twenty-five chapters devoted to humour of this description, is apt to become a trifle tedious. Mr. Westerman's book is sometimes amusing, in its broadly farcical way, but its jokes all through seem to us too obvious, and in one or two instances not quite in the best of taste. Still there are people who like broad fun afloat, and to such we can recommend 'The Log of a Snob.' They can follow the ten-ton yawl Crayfish on her way down Channel from Gosport to Falmouth, and they can marvel exceedingly that she ever reached her destination in safety. Her crew subjected her to many indignities. They ran her ashore; they butted her into other craft; they did their best to set her on fire by upsetting blazing methylated spirit in her fore-castle; they damaged her dinghy, and carried away both her masts. Altogether the Crayfish was a long-suffering little boat.

The "Snob" who tells the story of the Crayfish's voyage is a somewhat shadowy character. He poses as a yachtsman of experience and the owner of a mythical forty-tonner, and thereby gets himself into difficulties on more than one occasion. Mr. Edward Wigful's illustrations are well drawn, and often amusing.

Many books on motoring have been published in the last decade, and in these the novice has come in for a great deal of instruction. Mr. Berriman, however, in 'Motoring,' treats his subject in a manner entirely his own, and both by what he has written, and by the admirable photographs and diagrams with which the book is illustrated, he has made the deep mysteries of all the arts and crafts connected with a motor-car more comprehensible to the uninitiated than heretofore. The book contains in simple language, as free from technicalities as possible, all that the prospective purchaser of a car can want to know, besides various lists, &c., which he will find useful; and even the man who has considerable experience of motoring will gain by perusal of or reference to Mr. Berriman's work.

The fact that the book is of a larger size than the majority of its class will, perhaps, tell against it. There is a certain amount of verbiage, especially in the first chapter, where, for instance, we are told that to want "any sort of

car that will get along somehow is like being satisfied with any sort of piano that will make a noise." One does not need the reasoning faculties of a Sherlock Holmes to come to this conclusion. On the whole, however, the subject is one that can stand, and in fact needs, plentiful explanation and discussion, and Mr. Berriman's work should prove of great value to many.

#### TOURING GUIDES.

LAMB, with his frequent choice of an unlikely and seemingly dull subject, might conceivably—were he alive to-day—have delighted the world of letters with an essay on the modern holiday guide. Assuredly it would have furnished him with many a quip, and afforded ample play for his gentle irony. With what praiseworthy vigour do the writers of these books set down the attractions of the various resorts they describe, and what optimists the majority of them are! It is no mean task, this writing of the holiday guide. When half a dozen places have been eulogized, how meagre must seem the stock of laudatory adjectives! and, again, one must ever be on one's guard not to praise one spot to the disadvantage of another.

One thing strikes the observer of the multitudinous booklets the season calls forth—the increasing excellence of the printer's art. Time and space forbid us to make mention of more than a few of the many well-printed and attractive brochures which have found their way to our table during the past week or two, but to those of our readers who have not completed their preparations for holiday-making the following notes may be of interest.

Messrs. George Lunn send us two handy little pocket volumes, both written by Mr. D. L. Kelleher—one on *Paris*, and the other on *Lake Geneva* (6d. net each). In addition to essential information and notes on the chief places of historical interest, they contain some well-executed pen-and-ink sketches, and will doubtless be popular with the tourist who does not wish to be weighed down by more cumbersome works. Both, it may be added, show more spirit and sense of style than the average guide-book. A small, but serviceable map is included in the first-named.

Some excellent photographs are a pleasing feature of *By the Cornish Sea*, *Old World Scenes*, and *In the Track of the Mayflower*—all issued by the London and South-Western Railway Company. The last is designed specially for American visitors. The same company also issue a list of the golf courses situated on or near their system, with particulars as to secretary, number of holes, green fees, &c. We note that the St. Malo Golf Club is the oldest in France, that Tintagel is "naturally bunkered," and that at St. Helens, Isle of Wight, ladies may not play until after 4 P.M. For French visitors the company publish *Villes de Plaisir et de*

*Grandes Attractions en Angleterre*, illustrated in three colours.

Comparatively few holiday-makers, we imagine, need an introduction to the delights of the Broads, but we can commend to those who do a little book by Mr. Percy Lindley, called—not without justification—*An Ideal Holiday*. Here again the illustrations are good. Mr. Lindley has also a pleasant booklet on *Evenings by the Sea*, dealing with resorts of the East Coast served by the Great Eastern Railway.

Particulars of tours to all parts of the world will be found in the current issue of Messrs. Dean & Dawson's "journal of information for travellers," *The World Travel Gazette*. The number also contains a special illustrated article on 'A Summer Holiday in Canada.' The same firm send us in addition their booklet *Holidays in and around the British Isles*, which contains details of the various tours and cruises organized by them. A special item in their programme this year is a steamer trip to St. Petersburg, with a few days' stay at that place and at Moscow.

There are no half-measures about *The Holidays: Where to Stay and What to See*, published by Messrs. Walter Hill (1s., post free 1s. 6d.). This portly volume contains close on 2,000 pp., and comprises information on places of interest on the Midland, London and North-Western, Great Eastern, Great Central, Great Northern, and Great Western railways. We are glad to see an effective index—or rather series of indexes, one to each section. Many photographs and maps add to the value of the publication. The same firm send us an *ABC Guide to the East Coast*, as served by the Great Northern Railway.

From Messrs. Thomas Cook comes a large selection of descriptive brochures, the most attractive, to our mind, being those on Spain and Morocco, Ireland, and Scotland. We note that the firm's office at Gibraltar is twenty-one years old this year, and we are glad to hear that the Spanish railway companies and hotel proprietors are waking up to the needs of travellers. Spain is delightful in many ways, for the naturalist and archaeologist as well as the lover of show places. Yet how few people think of going there!

The Art Publishing Company have just issued for the Chemins de Fer de l'Est a pleasing booklet on *Lorraine, Alsace, and the Vosges*. The illustrations are well chosen and attractive.

The ever-present motorist has not been forgotten, and will find in *The British Motor Tourist's ABC*, published by Messrs. Upcott Gill & Son (1s. net), an efficient handbook. Experts like Mr. Charles Jarrott and Mr. S. F. Edge contribute articles, and there are numerous sectional maps.

*Holiday Resorts*, which Messrs. Francis Hodgson publish for the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland (1s. net), has now reached its thirty-first annual issue, and is full of useful information as to hotels boarding-houses, &c.



The July issue of the *P. & O. Handbook of Information* contains an abundance of useful notes for the traveller to Egypt, India, Australasia, and the Far East. The Company draw special attention to the through intermediate steamers to Bombay and Karachi, conveying one class only at second saloon rates; we note, too, that summer rates of passage money to Egypt and the Mediterranean remain in force until September 11th on the outward, and September 15th on the homeward journey. An attractive item is the programme of special summer trips on the Company's mail steamers running between London and Gibraltar, Tangier, and Marseilles. Gibraltar itself and the many points of interest on the Portuguese coast lend an added interest to the actual voyage. The Company's latest vessel, the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, was successfully launched on the 28th of last month, and is due to make her first trip to Bombay on November 20th. Her sixth and uppermost deck will be assigned to passengers for recreation. She has a gross register of 11,400 tons.

Messrs. Salter Brothers of Oxford send us an *Illustrated Guide and Time Table* (1d.) to their steamer trips between Oxford and Kingston. Those who have never explored the upper reaches of the Thames will find these boats both comfortable and convenient. One can do the journey one way in two days, or stop at any place on the route and catch the next boat. This typical show of English scenery is, like other good things well within reach, never seen by many Englishmen.

## FICTION.

### GEORGE MEREDITH.

It is pleasant to see a new edition of the novels of George Meredith, the more so as this one, called the "Standard," is well printed, while the binding in blue is superior to the common red which seems the fate of authors of classic repute. Taste in these matters has not advanced much of late years, and a reader may well, for other reasons than sentiment, prefer the purple-clad volumes of Meredith which Messrs. Chapman & Hall published in the eighties and nineties of the last century. Perhaps when fewer books were published there was more time to think about their appearance.

As early as 1865 'Shagpat' (second edition) was added to a series of "Standard Editions of Popular Authors," but we may doubt if it was widely read, though it was welcomed by no less a critic than George Eliot. Meredith, like Browning, did not get general acceptance until he was well on in years, but not seldom he secured the plaudits of his critical brethren. Henley and Watts-Dunton, in their several manners, both paid him warm tributes in our own columns, and, after being

banned by the shallow-minded (the 'Letters' published two years since record that "Paterfamilias has given Mr. Mudie a very large bit of his petticoated mind concerning me"), he lived to be the recognized head and chief glory of English fiction. The 'Letters,' it may be noted, supply some interesting commentary on the novels themselves. We learn that the 'Arabian Nights' attracted Meredith as a small boy, and that he made up fantastic tales in imitation of them during dreary sermons in church.

In the nineties conjecture was busy with the prototype of Adrian Harley in 'Richard Feverel.' The 'Letters' suggest that the character was founded on Maurice Fitzgerald, "a student of literature, an accomplished classical scholar, and an epicure." Meredith writes to Miss Janet Duff Gordon an amusing dialogue between "Fitz" and the "Poet," in which the latter moons about his love, and the former, with Francatelli on Cookery in his hand, begins:—

"Oyster soup is out of the question, with cod and oysters to follow. It must be brown. But if the veal doesn't come from Brighton! Good G—! what a set of heathens these people are!"

To argue the merits of a master would be idle work nowadays, but it is as well, perhaps, to say a few words about the position of Meredith to-day. He has left the mark of his influence on some excellent artists in fiction, and he is in no sense out of date. Indeed, his fine championship of women alone should keep him in the forefront of modern thought. His intense communion with nature, too, is in accord with the feeling of to-day, though we fear that much of the lip-service given to the country in the twentieth century is of the "week-end" order, worthy of that wise worldling Horace, who liked the cool valleys and sparkling streams as a change after town.

But the latest young men who are feeling their way to a method, or anxious for art rather than commercial success, do not, so far as we have been able to observe, call Meredith master. They have other gods, wielders of pens not so scandalously optimistic, breakers of tradition who make less demand on the thinking faculties. Much of Meredith is not easy to read, and the latest generation likes easy reading, falters at the long sentence which has for some years been ordered out of the popular press. The adjectives with a classical education behind them, the knowledge that comes of a wide culture, are not wanted now, though here and there the birds of paradox use long words and flaunt their gay and frequently borrowed plumes in Gilbertian disorder. We are not going to disparage the new spirit of to-day, which alike in fiction and the drama claims to deal fully and freely with life and live ideas, and incidentally has won much of its freedom from earlier masters, such as Meredith and Mr. Hardy. But we cannot consent to lower our ideas of style and education to suit the demands of a half-taught generation which finds

no time to educate itself; nor are we prepared to depreciate an author because his ideas are not obvious on the surface, because his allusions go back to the great of a time rich in forgotten virtues—because, in fine, his fundamental brainwork is a distress to the man in the train. Again, if Greek is given up, we shall not think the up-to-date author justified in muddling with naive empiricism English words of Greek origin.

Style, after all, is but the dress which thought wears, and should no more make or mar a man than his tailor. What an increasing band of readers objects to is the trouble of thinking—philosophy in a novel. They are in a hurry to be amused. "Ils n'ont pas Virgile, et on les dit heureux, parce qu'ils ont des ascenseurs." They foster the writers who misinterpret for them in sentimentality the virtues of pity and courage.

Still, no one is obliged to follow or anticipate the popular taste, however lucrative such discernment may prove. When the "best-seller," proclaimed before and after publication as the finest of masterpieces, is ravaging thousands of hearts with an easy flow of sensation and sentiment, we shall still find time to wander with Lucy and Richard beside the meadowsweet; we shall still be rejoicing in Clara's resolute stand against the Egoist; and we shall recapture the gusto of Dr. Middleton praising, in phrases now twice classic, the virtues of ancient wine.

## SOCIAL STUDIES.

*Bridget Considine.* By Mary Crosbie. (Bell & Sons, 6s.)

HERE is a good all-round novel. For the first hundred pages we have life as it is lived by the majority who lack an economic margin—ineffectual, stunted, sordid, because the greater part of each day is spent in contriving dull economies. A father, a too plausible gentleman down at heel, kept his daughter Bridget busy contriving to supply his wants. She had a suitor, a proselytizing utilitarian from birth, who—though blind to the fact—loved her for her difference from himself, while seeking to make her conform to his life creed. Just as we are reiterating an opinion of the author's truthfulness to this aspect of life (which means that our concentration on the text itself is relaxing), we find ourselves regarding a far different phase of life. A "secretaryship" has been made for Bridget in Ireland. Here, amid scenes which are to her a positive "homing," she falls in love with, and attracts to her, a Protestant landowner; and here she learns that, however different her surroundings may be, her life is still fenced by restraints which make it only less circumscribed than it was before. Because she cannot conform with sufficient quickness to the altered aspects of things, the leading members of her lover's family take care that her unsuitability as a wife is brought

*The Shaving of Shagpat, and The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.* By George Meredith. (Constable & Co., 6s. each.)

home to him. There is nothing approaching villainy throughout the book, only that objection to upset life's conventions which fills the rebel's cup with refined cruelty. Throughout we are struck by the author's intelligent sympathy as much as by her present limitations. If she retains her acute observation and faculty for terse and whimsical characterization, and exercises a due economy in production, her work should be notable.

*Sylvia Saxon.* By Ellen Melicent Cobden. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

WE can assure the author that the considerable thought she has apparently spent on this work is not profitless. That there is not more profit to the reader is because she is lacking in the artistry which would have made the book commendable for its own sake, as well as for the view it gives of a certain phase of life. Had the characters explained themselves better by their words and actions, we might have escaped some *longueurs*.

We have no doubt of their reality, though we have grave doubts of her understanding of them. She is quite right in tracing the unhappy position of industrialism to-day to the fact that the majority of its controllers have no conception of a higher interest to serve than lavish expenditure on themselves and their nearest relatives. But we doubt whether they, their wives, sons, and daughters, are yet beginning to question the usefulness or futility of their methods of existence.

We are not sorry to escape for once from the necessity of trying to place ourselves in sympathy with some one else's ideas of the heroic; on the other hand, we could wish the author had added the zest of humour to her pages. Such touches would not have detracted from the delineation of the blatant materialism of Sylvia and her mother, or the sordidness of her drunken husband—a product of another family with a like insensibility to real values. As it is, the tragic fate of a girl purchased from a lower-class family to be the companion of a spoilt child closes a book full of gloom.

*Freedom.* By Alice and Claude Askew. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

IF this book is an attempt to find a way of escape from the irksome round of domestic duties which modern women are supposed to regard with impatience, the solution offered can scarcely be considered satisfactory. It partakes, indeed, of the scheme of social economy which prevailed on the Utopian island where every family earned its living by taking in its neighbour's washing.

When the heroine, taking advantage of a carriage accident on the way to church, runs off on her wedding-day from a man for whom she has merely a tepid liking, she imagines that the freedom she longs for is now in her possession. After an uphill fight as a fashion artist, she marries

a man of optimistic nature and versatile talent, but little staying-power. The easygoing extravagance of both husband and wife promises disaster, but just as matters are at the breaking-point, the husband discovers a way out with the assistance of a competent housekeeper.

As this housekeeper is the keystone of the bridge over their difficulties, we are left wondering what would happen if she, too, felt the monotony of domestic life an intolerable burden.

*The Bale-Fire.* By Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MR. AND MRS. FRASER have taken their title from an old ballad, a verse of which is given:—

And they hae made a big Bale-Fire,  
And put this maiden in;  
But the fire, it took na on her cheek,  
It took na on her chin.

If a young woman, to escape the monotony of her home life, marries an elderly widower, worldly riches being the only attraction, the "Bale-Fire" is of her own making. Trouble should be the lot of those who marry for convenience, and here it duly appears in the persons of the stepdaughter, an unscrupulous villain, and the lover who comes too late to bring aught but unhappiness in his train.

The happiest touches in the book are provided by the charming American friends.

*The Chance Child.* By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. (Everett & Co., 6s.)

MRS. KERNAHAN tells of the experience of a Chicago Society favourite who, under an assumed name, goes in search of love, playing among other parts that of an actress. In the lover there are contrasting forces always at work; in spite of his desire for, and appreciation of, things pure and good, when the moment for decision comes he chooses the wrong course, later to suffer agonies of remorse.

The picture of the Vicar and his wife, whose narrowness drives their daughter to open rebellion, is effective.

Mrs. Kernahan understands the characters she brings into her story, and gives to each that touch of reality which makes enjoyable reading.

*Patience Tabernacle.* By Sophie Cole. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THE quiet pervading this story is only interrupted occasionally by events which, if not improbable, are circumstantially unlikely. The life of Patience Tabernacle is sketched with skill. Before she is aware of her own capacities, she engages herself to a man who is her inferior in intellect and sensibility. We doubt whether a girl so clear-sighted would have remained unconscious of her feelings till the eve of her wedding, but her blindness gives the author opportunity for depicting many incidents of interest connected with "those corners of London which wait to be discovered." The minor personages are distinctive.

## STORIES OF THE OUTLANDS.

*The Greenstone Door.* By William Satchell. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6s.)

THIS is a readable story of adventure, the scene of which is laid in New Zealand. The childhood and youth of the hero are passed in a Maori village, and the story deals entirely with native life until he is sent among his own people. There is a considerable amount of descriptive writing in the first part of the book, which, though interesting in itself, and showing a sympathetic understanding of the subject, somewhat weakens the grip of the story. But with the introduction of the hero into white society, the plot is allowed full swing, and the interest grows steadily until the end. There are plenty of exciting moments and adventures, with two love themes to supply the emotion. The characters, both English and Maori, are well drawn, and, though not startlingly lifelike, sufficiently so.

Despite the sinister effect which the author in his preface appears to attach to the acquisition of a number of Maori words, the reader need feel no trepidation on this score, as after a careful perusal of the book we fail to detect any lowering of the moral tone of those who learn that "pa" means a fortified village, or "kumara" the sweet potato.

*A Stepdaughter of the Prairie.* By Margaret Lynn. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

THE author has done her best towards supplying a need of which she complains—a literature of the prairies. The writer of the book purports to be a young girl brought up in a prairie homestead as one of a large family. She gives us a number of sketches descriptive of their life and environment, enlivened by the introduction of typical characters.

The book breathes the atmosphere of the prairie, and transplants the reader into a world foreign to his own. The word-painting is delicate and effective, and the descriptions of the home-life are vivid and amusing. The writer obviously loves books, and finds in her taste for them maxims that may well have their value for readers of her own work; for instance, "There is nothing that furnishes greater promise of continued satisfaction in life than to know that whatever happens you can always read."

*Kerno, a Stone.* By Tarella Quin. (Heinemann, 6s.)

IT would be flattery to call this a first-rate novel, but it has features which repay perusal. The heroine, finding her husband unendurable, rusticates on a farm in a particularly repulsive part of New South Wales, where she is joined by a brilliant solicitor of Melbourne, who abandons his practice, and attempts to throw himself into an out-of-door life for which he is mentally unfitted. The pathos of his situation is effectively done, though the



latter is not inevitable, and the arrowy-tongued bookkeeper, who criticizes and finally appreciates the heroine, is a striking character. The local descriptions include an impressive word-picture of a dry salt lake.

*The Youngest World.* By Robert Dunn. (Bell & Sons, 6s.)

WHILST the substance of Mr. Dunn's book consists of closely packed adventures on the North-West Frontier of Canada and the States, the motive is one rarely treated in novels—the craving for paternity. Gabriel Thain has knocked about the frontier, failing in everything, disappointed in his amours, disappointed in his marriage, discontented, morose. In his half-developed mind emerges the idea that the cause of all his failure and misery is his childlessness. This idea becomes fixed, and governs his life throughout a series of adventures in ranching, gold-seeking, peak-climbing, &c. He gets a new view of women, and begins to take more pride and care in the fitness of his body, for which he seeks immortality through children to come. The life of the North-West, with its camps, saloons, and gambling-dens, is described with frank simplicity; and the leading motive, with the sex problems arising from it, is handled with a primitive directness which is too clean to be repellent.

*Battle Royal.* By W. de Veer. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS book has the sub-title "a Western Drama in an Eastern Land"; but this description is too wide; it is, in reality, a study of the Dutch in their own Far East colonies. As such it has plenty of merit; the characters are carefully drawn, and the scenery presented with thoroughness and skill; indeed, the actual drama is almost wholly subordinate to the general *mise-en-scène*; the battle royal for a woman between her husband, her aforetime lover, and the latest aspirant to her favour appears almost in the light of an epilogue. The consequent impression on the reader is of a lack of proportion; the author might have made two books where he has made one, leaving us unsatisfied on both counts.

*The Lure of Islam.* By C. M. Prowse. (Sampson Low & Co., 6s.)

To those who have no knowledge of Capetown, and imagine it to be a medley of Boers, "Uitlanders," and Kaffirs, with Englishmen intermingled, it will come as a surprise to know that there is in the humbler quarters of the city a strong and even influential colony of "Malays," which in Capetown means simply Moslems. The author, in an admirably lucid note, gives all the necessary details as to their place of origin and position in the community. He then proceeds in his book to show where their influence lies among the poor whites and coloured people, and he draws an alarming picture of the disasters due to ignorance.

"The Lure of Islam" is the attraction that a Moslem marriage can have for the daughters of these poor whites and others in their station. Living a drab, exiguous life of constant toil and trouble, with but little hope for the future—kept rigidly to their class, and a poor state of existence, they are ready to listen to the young "Malay." Good-looking and well-to-do, glib of tongue, and suave in manner, he promises a delightful home, freedom from work, plenty of money to spend, fine clothes, and a carriage. They are tempted, but their religion and training stiffen them against the temptation; then comes the deciding influence, the fear of magic, of jinns, and all the powers of darkness that Islam—so they believe—controls, and they yield. Disillusion follows; with the presence, memory, and prospect of the other wives allowed to the Malay, and, far more formidable, the discovery that divorce is a mere matter of a sentence uttered by their husband, they realize the position of woman in Islam. Wives are for use or for pleasure, and must keep their place, or else be turned out of it.

The author shows, with earnest elaboration, the efforts of the clergy against this fateful "lure." Here the critic is on delicate ground. But it is only fair to record our impression that against such a force, strong by fear as well as by attraction, something more vividly powerful than argument (however correct and well-founded) is essential. We can imagine that Rome, or even such Revivalist sects as the Salvation Army, would have more effect in these particular cases than the Anglican or Dutch Reformed attitude; the poor, face to face with facts, need something more authoritative, more sensational, even more terrifying, than the ministrations which they receive according to Mr. Prowse's showing.

Probably from his deep interest and absorption in his subject, the author forgets to give us a sufficiency of local colour; he takes it too much for granted that his readers know, or can readily grasp, his background; but the touches that grip the attention are needed to impose upon the reader the reality and importance of the drama. What the author does give of local colour is excellent, as is his portraiture of character.

#### MODERN PROBLEMS.

*The Caddis-Worm.* By C. A. Dawson Scott. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THIS is a book which deals with the gradual growth of a woman's sense of responsibility towards her children and, in a lesser degree, her husband. The woman in question is Catherine Blake, the gentle and affectionate mother of a large family, and wife of a busy doctor in a provincial town. From her wedding-day she has always acquiesced in the decision and authority of her husband and his mother, acting upon the doctrine that a husband, by virtue of his position as head of the house, is necessarily gifted with superior

wisdom and foresight. Not until her children begin to grow up, and find their tastes and wills in conflict with their father's, does Catherine realize not only that she has an equal right to any decision which may be made with regard to their upbringing and future careers, but also that her habit of unquestioning agreement is having a detrimental effect on herself as well as her husband.

In the cause of her children's happiness she develops an unexpected stubbornness, and a sudden discovery enables her to dictate her own terms to her husband.

The story shows careful planning, and the working-out of the characters is steadily developed. Due emphasis is given to their different points of view, and we are left with the conviction that conflict will make for future harmony and fuller understanding. Incidentally, numerous legal anomalies are brought before the reader's notice.

*The Woman Alone.* By Marie Harrison. (Holden & Hardingham, 6s.)

THE problem which the author has set out to answer in this novel is: Shall the woman who wants a child, with or without the blessing or burden of matrimony, be free to have one, provided she is willing to pay the price? Her heroine, a woman doctor with a working-class practice in Stepney, considers that the joy of motherhood will more than outweigh any sorrow which might result from the world's censure or the estrangement of her friends. Accordingly she deliberately takes the necessary steps to obtain her heart's desire, and declares herself satisfied with the result of her defiance of convention. Her friends, who are few in number, but unusually quick of understanding, continue to hold by her, and her patients accept the fact of her unorthodox motherhood.

The author has treated her subject in a frank way, with a due avoidance of unnecessary unpleasantness. But in spite of that one must recognize the narrowness of her heroine's point of view. She either does not consider, or chooses to ignore, the double responsibility for any human birth, and the double heritage of love which is the right of every child. The fact that she was deliberately depriving the child of the care and guidance of a father, and the father of the human experience which arises out of the possession of a child, never seems to have entered her head. All she ever stops to consider is the possible reproaches her child may make her in the future for the social disadvantages of her birth, and these she feels perfectly able to meet and overcome. This may be blind maternal love, but it looks uncommonly like egoism.

Nevertheless, the book may be recommended as showing, from a woman's standpoint, some of the causes which lie at the root of feminine unrest to-day, and in this sense it may be read both with interest and profit.

*Little Faithful.* By Beulah Marie Dix. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THIS is a story with a wide appeal, for, besides dealing with American and German life and character, it should interest the modern girl whose intellectual capabilities are such as to bring her material success. Betty Willard's struggle between love and success as an author and playwright may be typical of many women of the present day who are fearful of anything that may hinder full development. Happily Betty is led to the knowledge that without love life is but a barren existence, though it is only the fear of her lover's death which makes her "grow up."

"Little Faithful" himself we first meet as an ordinary boy, a "waster"; but before the tale is finished he commands a feeling of respect and affection, and this by no showy deeds of heroism, but by living-down his boyish weaknesses.

*The Residency.* By Henry Bruce. (John Long, 6s.)

THE problem of the Eurasian in India cannot be said to have much light thrown upon it in this volume, which betrays too strongly the political bias of the author to possess any value for the reader beyond passing amusement.

Laura Lowell, the illegitimate daughter of an Anglo-Indian Pro-Consul, is brought up in England in ignorance of the fact that her mother was a low-caste bazar-woman. Shortly after the assassination of her father, she goes out to India, at the age of twenty-seven, to take temporary charge of the household of an uncle, who is Governor of Kanhala, a native State. Her consequent troubles do not arise, as might have been expected, from the social stigma of her birth in a land where caste is of supreme importance, but from the mixture of two races in her blood. The enervating effect of the climate on her character and morals is described, and an attempt made to show how a woman who in England was calm, reasonable, and self-controlled, becomes in India utterly at the mercy of her emotions. Laura is not to us an attractive figure, though evidently meant to be so.

There is, besides, a good deal about German influence and Secret Service work, and the reader is introduced to a seamy side of Indian political life in the intrigues of Kanhala. These tangles appear to have proved too much for the author, for he ends his tale abruptly, leaving Laura, her uncle, and her Indian lover in a state of confusion.

*Burnt Offerings.* By Elizabeth St. Michael. (Allen & Co., 6s.)

THIS is an endeavour to present a sympathetic study of a girl of mixed parentage, her father being an English artist and her mother a Japanese tea-room girl. According to her father's dying wish, Hannah is sent as a mere child to England to receive her upbringing at the hands of his relations, who dislike her on the score of her

illegitimacy, and do not conceal their feelings towards her. She grows up with a sense of the injustice of life, and tragedy closes in upon her when she returns to Japan in the hope of obtaining the love of her unknown mother.

There are several other characters introduced by way of contrast, but their gaiety is trivial, and insufficient to counter-balance the depressing effect of Hannah's career. The author has a tendency to allow moralizing and sentimentality on the part of her characters, which hinders the bestowal of the sympathy due to her heroine.

*Reality.* By Olive Wadsley. (Cassell, 6s.)

STUDIES of the inevitable difficulties which occur sooner or later when a man of highly strung artistic and Bohemian temperament weds a finely bred aristocrat do not differ in essentials. For the purpose of fiction it is the detailed working-out that matters, and from that point of view the present work is satisfactory. Selfish cruelty in the artistic temperament is, fortunately, not so inevitable as the book might lead a shallow intelligence to imagine. Otherwise the truth is sufficiently served in this tragedy of a noble woman who married a low-born albeit great musician.

### CRIMES AND MYSTERIES.

*The House round the Corner.* By Louis Tracy. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THE slight suggestiveness in the title of something secretive, off the beaten track, is quite justified by the contents of the book. It is a tale of the mystery attached to a house on a lonely Yorkshire moor, shunned on account of its many associations with sudden death. Fate brings together within its walls a group of unrelated characters, and weaves their destinies in such a fashion that it becomes necessary to re-investigate the death of the last tenant.

A properly sinister atmosphere is created by means of an ancient stained-glass window, with an effigy of a knight in armour, of evil reputation and unpleasant appearance, who is rumoured to have been possessed of occult knowledge, and to have endowed the dwelling with a traditional curse. When the hero, in a fit of exasperation, puts his fist through the knight's visage, enlightenment begins. The author twists his threads of destiny dexterously, making big events hang on slight issues, and adroitly evading too much inspection of the thin places in his fabric.

*The Crime Doctor.* By E. W. Hornung. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

THE creator of Raffles here gives us in a series of short stories a doctor who is more than half a detective. He sets out to treat crime as a disease, but his chief claim to the reader's interest is the skill and rapidity with which he runs the criminal to earth. The stories are by no means of equal merit, the best being 'One

Possessed,' a fine effort in the ghastly. 'A Schoolmaster Abroad' is good, but the rest do not rise above mediocrity—being saved from the banal by the hand of a practised writer.

*The White Vampire.* By A. M. Judd. (John Long, 6s.)

"THE WHITE VAMPIRE" is one of the pseudonyms of a beautiful Russian woman who, in revenge for her own ruin as a girl, takes delight in luring men into her disastrous toils. Sometimes she acts as agent for the Government, and at other times for the Nihilists. Most of her victims end in suicide or Siberia. All the elements of melodrama are present. Some of the descriptions of life in St. Petersburg are interesting, although they are over-conscientious in detail and cast no light on Russian character. The author's views of Nihilism are liberal, but trite, and the speech of the characters is of the unreal, stereotyped order, with asides and soliloquies for the further information of the reader.

*In a County Asylum.* By Richard Z. Dale. (Werner Laurie, 2s.)

MR. DALE imagines—his very cautious 'Author's Note' does not permit us to say exposes—the crimes of economy. This sensational novel tends to create a deep prejudice against "panel doctors" and lunatic asylums. The incidents include deaths from inattention, a post-mortem examination revealing an unpunishable murder, and some manifestations of female lust. The author's hand is not so heavy as many of those which take out skeletons from John Bull's cupboard. His unscrupulous panel doctor, for instance, talks amusingly. In the art of exciting sensation Mr. Dale is almost a master.

*The Double House.* By E. Everett-Green. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

IF the reader can imagine two brothers of such extreme similarity in all respects that the wife of one of them could not distinguish her husband from her brother-in-law, the other demands made on his powers of belief will present but little difficulty.

At the time the story opens, an officer with a good record in Indian campaigns has just been obliged to retire from his regiment under suspicion of having murdered a brother officer, though actual proof of his guilt is not forthcoming. He settles in England in one half of an old manor, the other half being occupied by the wife, or widow, of one of the indistinguishable brothers, though she remains in the unfortunate position of not knowing for certain what her real status is. This, though it has in it the possibilities of a Gilbertian comedy, is treated *au plus grand sérieux*, with an atmosphere of mystery and crime. With the clearing of the hero's reputation there follows the usual ending.

The character-drawing is not impressive, and the plot, in spite of its sensational side, never departs from the obvious.



*Diane of the Green Van.* By Leona Dalrymple. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

HAPPILY for caravanners, their adventures are seldom of such a dramatic nature as those which befell Diane, the itinerant heroine of this story. What with aeroplanes, secret ciphers, flying bullets, disguised noblemen, midnight assassins, and tempestuous atmospheric conditions, her life was one "monotonous round of disaster and excitement." There is an intricate and confusing plot, linking her fortunes with that of the kingdom of Houdania, a professedly European country which supplies a disguised nobleman and suite to keep her under close surveillance while she wanders over America from Connecticut to Florida, returning through Indian territory to a farm in the Adirondacks.

Besides the nobleman afore-mentioned, who poses as a wandering minstrel, she has as camp follower the secretary of a baron, who makes it his business to escort her in a hay-cart while endeavouring to unravel the mystery of Houdania's interest in her. As the tale proceeds, matters become more complicated than ever, and not till some twenty-year-old letters have been discovered in a pair of antique candlesticks is the reader allowed to have a clue to Diane's family history, which in itself contains enough material for half a dozen melodramas.

The dialogue is stilted and ornate, and the tale hardly satisfies the demands it makes on the reader's credulity.

*Lady Ursula's Husband.* By Florence Warden. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

THE reformation of a confirmed forger and jewel-thief is the theme of the story. Extravagant in youth, and thus led to forgery, the son of an aristocratic house leaves his home under an assumed name. After several years he returns and marries into an earl's family, his object in so doing being that he may have more opportunities for success in his profession of jewel-thief. Gradually, influenced by his wife and her absolute faith in him, he is filled with loathing of his mode of living.

It is difficult, perhaps, to imagine a woman effecting such a change in a man who was evidently a hardened sinner, and had no affection for her. More should have been made of the critical moments.

*The Six Rubies.* By Justus Miles Forman. (Ward & Lock, 3s. 6d.)

THE author, whose name one instinctively associates with tales of romance, chivalry, and the brave days of old, has chosen a modern setting for his latest story; yet he has succeeded in imparting to it an old-world flavour, so that but for the occasional mention of such things as revolvers and motor-boats, we should hardly realize that we were in the modern world. The six rubies are stolen, and the hero recovers them one by one. There is plenty of excitement, including a full-blooded ghost story.

## FRENCH LIFE.

*Jean Gilles, Schoolboy.* By André Lafon. Translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. (Bell & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a translation of 'L'Élève Gilles,' the novel which received the Grand Prix de Littérature of the Académie Française in 1912. The author is a young schoolmaster, now acting as *préfet*, or superintendent of morals and amusements, at a *collège* near Paris. He is acquainted with boyhood by intuition and by profession, as well as by memory, and he has made good use of his knowledge in this sketch of a sensitive lad's first year at a large French school. Perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid to M. Lafon is that he enables his readers to understand and share in the feelings engendered by the un-British conditions of French school-life. How different these are is illustrated by the refusal of a master to allow open windows in a dormitory on hot nights, *except* on condition of perfect silence! Outdoor exercise is hardly mentioned in the course of the book, and is always unorganized. The effects of the continual supervision upon the character of the boys are traced distinctly, but not dogmatically. The best pages of the novel are those describing the state of mind prevailing about the time when a batch of boys receive their first Communion. The book ends with the gradual recovery of Jean Gilles from a spiritual crisis due to the circumstances attending the death of his neuropathic father. The author treats his subject with respect and delicacy.

We notice a slip in the translation of the second line of the book ("ninth" should be *tenth*), and a few pages further on some lines of prayer have been omitted. On the whole, however, Lady Theodora Davidson has done her work well; she has paraphrased freely, but has reproduced the unadorned directness of the original with success.

*Me as a Model.* By W. R. Titterton. (Frank & Cecil Palmer, 5s. net.)

THE author warns us that "this book is neither fact nor fiction; it is the golden mean between them which the conscientious writer must ever seek to find." Such decoration as there is on these sketches from life, however, is none the less acceptable because it is undistinguishably of a piece with the substance of the book. Murger, Du Maurier, and the other classics of the Quartier Latin are getting distinctly out of date. The Americans and the Futurists have come to Paris. Mr. Titterton describes his alleged experiences with considerable humour, exuberantly breaking out into pleasing verse at times, telling a few tales, but more often merely sketching people and his own impressions. He allows himself so many digressions, indeed, that the book as a whole lacks direction and "body," although some of the chapters, taken separately, are excellent reading.

## SHORT STORIES.

*The Judge's Chair.* By Eden Phillpotts. (John Murray, 6s.)

THE variations of speech and phraseology which differentiate Dartmoor folk from "foreigners" would probably lend grace to any tale written by one who had made their racy dialect his own. But to the possession of this excellent quality, and a mastery of technique which less experienced writers struggle painfully to acquire, Mr. Phillpotts adds a mellowness of outlook which not only scans the obvious virtues and vices of humanity, but also often probes deep into the very roots of being. As the introductory chapter promises "funny" tales, and as it is said that the humorous side even of those which are sad is to be dwelt on, this underlying earnestness is a little surprising. We had expected the surface-rippling of mere gaiety; but subtler emotions are stirred by the laughter which is akin to tears.

Only one of the collection approaches the farcical. Chill Melinda and her slovenly Noah, with the "unbroken" bachelor of peaceful intention, who suffers the proverbial fate of those who come between man and wife, might be lifted straight away from the pages of the book to the stage, and would, we think, find favour as a merry curtain-raiser. Other subjects treated are the bitter-sweet of "windfalls," the courtings and mismatings of men, and the rivalry of widows in erecting memorials of their dead. One—the least successful—is concerned with the imaginings of two children who turn their backs on "Gentle Jesus" to sacrifice to a face in the rock, whom they address as "Dear Bloody."

Quaint phrases linger in our ear, and we repeat strange words of singular aptness as we lay aside the book with a sigh of regret for pleasant companionship interrupted. Mr. Phillpotts has done work on a grander scale, but not with more taste and discrimination.

*Crab Apples.* By Olga Darday. (Max Goschen, 5s.)

EXCEPT for the names of the various personages, and the fact that we are told we are reading Hungarian society sketches, we might imagine more than one other country as the birthplace and scene of these curious little essays in dramatic fiction; they have even a touch of Ibsenism in them—not the serious Ibsen, earnest and destructive as a child, but the exotic Ibsen presenting strange, crude types from some land beyond our knowledge. They are amusing, well and lightly written, and, presumably, true to the life they portray in vivid manner. There are various "decorations," much after the style of Aubrey Beardsley's 'Salome,' by Mr. Malcolm Milne, and his methods of illustration are certainly in keeping with the text.

*More Tabloid Tales.* By Louise Heilgers. (Odhams, 1s.)

ADVERTISEMENT with a preface of exuberant praise is a handicap to any book; it invites adverse criticism. This is our feeling upon opening 'More Tabloid Tales'; disappointment seems inevitable. But despite the extravagant eulogies of Mr. Bottomley, who declares the author to have proved herself the most wonderful short-story writer of the day by her first volume, and "now to be more wonderful still—*facile princeps*—the *ne plus ultra* of the storyette world," the 'Tales' maintain a distinctly high level.

They are clever in construction; each contains what might be made into a full-sized novel, and the talent of the author is shown in that the whole is vividly presented in a few pages, without any undue call upon the reader's imagination. The style does not suffer from the tabloid form, for the sentences flow smoothly. The drawback is that the tales are mostly variations of one and the same theme; with the exception of two or three, all are love problems. 'Supper for Two' is the best story; but 'A Career' is of the most worth, as it crystallizes in dramatic form one of the great problems of the present day.

*A Mixed Basket.* By Henry Lamond. (Gardner, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS book is a pleasant and readable collection of short stories and sketches of fishing experiences, reprinted from *The Glasgow Herald*. Mr. Lamond discourses with sympathy and understanding on lochs and burns, boatmen, and fish, big and small, caught and missed. It is stimulating to hear that the veriest beginner can hope for a good day on the famed Loch Leven with four flies bought at the lake-side and half-an-hour's instruction.

*Anthony the Absolute.* By Samuel Merwin. (Grant Richards, 6s.)

MR. MERWIN gives an amusing, if somewhat improbable, study of a musical super-expert who lives for quarter-tones and even eighths and sixteenths of tones, and who spends a whole afternoon in the Yokohama Yoshiwara inducing a Geisha to sing Japanese songs into his gramophone, the records of which are to give birth to a book which will confound all other experts and slay all pretenders. The expert falls in with a curiously primitive American who is searching for the wife who has left him, and intending to kill her and her lover; the wife duly appears, but without any lover; she had been led to leave her husband by her undue devotion to music instead of the domesticity he desired. She meets the music expert, and fulfils his ideal by singing more over-and-under-tones to each note than he had thought possible for the human voice. Consequently he begins to bargain with the husband for her freedom, which she is to use in study for the opera. Just as the

bargain becomes difficult, the husband thinks fit to commit suicide; and so expert and lady are free to marry.

It is this very marriage that supplies—to our thinking—the element of improbability; we imagine a sequel in which the wife fails, through boredom or otherwise, to fulfil the secretarial ideals which her new husband is sure to expect of her; but the story is, after all, a mere peg on which to hang much excellent character-drawing. The American, the English judge in the Malaysian service, the expert himself, and even the minor personages, are all well drawn; so amusing, indeed, is the expert that we regret his submission to the chain of wedlock. His onslaught on the English judge who has infuriated him by loud-voiced discussion of all possible subjects, but who at last courts doom by touching on music, is an admirable episode, as is the final "musical" passage in Peking with the American Minister of Legation. In fact, the author troubles little enough about the end, preferring excellence and amusement in the means, and readers may well follow his example and pass away an hour or so with sufficient pleasure and little effort.

*The Last Shot.* By Frederick Palmer. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

THIS book is a vivid study of modern warfare by one who has been a war correspondent in various parts of the world, particularly in the more recent Russo-Japanese and Balkan campaigns.

In these days of vast and highly trained Continental armies, aerial navigation, magazine rifles, and quick-firing guns, no one who realizes the terrible power of modern weapons can contemplate without dismay a conflict such as the author describes.

In a Foreword Mr. Palmer points out that the methods of light and power have not changed more rapidly in the forty odd years since the last great European war than the soldier's weapons and his work. He reminds us that,

"while the public is familiar with all the symbols of economic improvement, it usually thinks of war in the old symbols for want of familiarity with the new."

This book is therefore a serious attempt to demonstrate what a European war, under modern conditions, would mean to those engaged in it, from the commander-in-chief to the humblest private, and the civil population in the theatre of operations.

Mr. Palmer describes the hostilities between two great powers, which he identifies as "Brownland" and "Greyland," although these titles might well be applied to France and Germany, and lays his scene round about a small frontier town which becomes the vortex of the struggle. Characters and plot combine to make a strong piece of work.

## HOLIDAY READING AND CHEAP EDITIONS.

IN theory literary taste is independent of the seasons and all else. In practice the union of the Dog Star and the publishers is almost irresistible. The craving for excitement which leads holiday-makers into unlikely places can be allayed to a certain extent vicariously. Romance is doubly romantic, adventures are doubly thrilling, fiction far less fictitious, under the influence of unaccustomed scenery and the *dolce far niente*. Hence the appearance during recent years of innumerable series of cheap reprints, which do not fall off with the usual summer "slump" in the publishing trade, but seem, on the contrary, to be issued in larger quantities than at any other season. The handy novel is now an indispensable part of the holiday outfit. The size of the masculine pocket appears to have been responsible for the shape of most cheap reprints in their present state of evolution. We have a small pile of new ones before us, and note the uniformities they present. The sevenpenny series published by Messrs. Nelson, Methuen, Macmillan, and John Long are identical as regards form. But while these firms have shown a most commendable desire not to make holes in our pockets in the metaphorical sense, they have bound their books in such a manner as to achieve this result literally. Sharp, square corners, projecting almost a quarter of an inch over the pages, are a feature of these books that we think unfortunate. Baedekers are bound with rounded corners, and so, indeed, should be all books for holiday use. Almost equally troublesome are the sharp-cornered backs with which Messrs. John Lane and Constable have equipped their shilling novels.

The novels themselves provide for every shade of taste. Messrs. Chapman & Hall's two-shilling series of reprints forms a connecting link between the full-fledged six-shilling novel and the cheap edition. *Thirteen*, by Mr. Temple Thurston, only differs from the former in the fact that it is a reprint; its appearance would satisfy the most fastidious. In Mrs. John Lane's *According to Maria* (John Lane, 1s. net) and Mr. Shaw's *An Unsocial Socialist* (Constable, 1s. net) we have criticism of Society and cheerful cynicism. Lovers of robustness, adventure, and sentiment can choose *Barlasch of the Guard*, by H. Seton Merriman (Nelson); *The Lady in the Car*, by Mr. William Le Queux (Methuen); or *Irresponsible Kitty*, by Curtis Yorke (Long), all at sevenpence each. Sixpenny paper-covered novels are not so prevalent as a few years ago; but Mr. John Long continues to bring them out.

These are but a sample. The parallel shilling reprints of biography, adventure, &c., of which Messrs. Nelson and other publishers issue such admirable series, need no commendation. To-day it is possible for almost everybody to buy books in a handy and lasting form.